19, 1900.Pu'se, \$900

, best three in five to o. National rules to purse. Winners to ds made on or after eserves the right to not fliing properly uld be addressed to , Palmer, Mass.

FAIR LEY PARK. ing Association R. I., and 29, 1900.

pt. 17, 1909, 10 per cent. of tries received. receive one mone inge order of program de made after Sept first-class track and d cents a day, Ship

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esday, Oct. 10. sday, Oct. 11. rot and pace " 400 dny, Get. 18. Purse, \$300

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Arette R. L. or Jr., Phonix. R. I

Des Moines, Iowa

1900

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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN



VOL. LIX. - NO. 51.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15. 1900.

WHOLE NO. 3062.

ASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUB. CO., Publishers and Proprietors,

4. N. DARLING, Secretary. IMPURD WERKLY AT NO. 3 STATE STREET, Boston, Mass. NEW YORK OFFICE,

150 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK CITY TERMS: \$2.00 per annum, in advance. \$2.50 if not

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all persons sending contributions to THE PLOUGHMAN for use in its columns must sign their name, not necessarily for publication, bu as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise they wil be consigned to the waste-basket. All matter intended for publication should be written on note size paper, withlink, and upon but one side Oerrespondence from particular farmers, giving the results of their experience, is solicited.

Letters should be signed with the writer's real name, in full, which will be printed or not, a he writer may wish. THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to ad vartisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the com

AGRICULTURAL.

.....

The Choese Trade. While we imported into the United States in the seven months ending July 31, 1900, 7,116,675 pounds of cheese, worth \$940,-542, or a little over 13 cents a pound, we exported in the same time 36,353,221 pounds, worth \$3,689,993, or a little over 10 cents a pound. The imports are of the fancy European cheese, such as a few of our rich people have acquired a taste for, but they are most in demand by those who came here from the countries where they are made. These seven months are, however, not in the season when we export most cheese, and it seems quite possible that in the next five months we shall send more than we have in the past seven. If we do we shall exceed the record of several years past, though by no means freaching, as large an amount as we have in some years.

In 1870 we exported something less than 60,000,000 pounds, and in 1880 about 127,-500,000 pounds. Since then the amount has decreased nearly every year, getting down pounds in 1895 and to 46,000,000 pounds in

Why is this decrease? Our Canadian neighbors will point to their increased exports, from less than 6,000,000 pounds in 1870 and about 40,000,000 pounds in 1880, to 150,000,000 pounds in 1898, and they assert that the British buyers became prejudiced against the cheese from the United States because we sent "skim" and "filled" cheese shere, while they are not allowed to be sold in Canada and their "full cream cheese has become popular in England.

There is no doubt but that some truth exists in this view, but it does not tell the entire story. One reason for lessened exportation of cheese has been that we did not have the cheese to sell. Dairymen who once patronized cheese factories or made cheese at home found that they could obtain better results with their milk by having creameries or butter factories. The manufacture of condensed milk has largely increased, and the operators have located factories in sections where once were cheese factories, and the farmers are better satisfied with the prices they pay than with the

results of cheese making. once much cheese was made have been as it sells for now.

not cheese to export we believe to be that ment of cheese factories there. The dairy because of this management. our increasing population consumes more associations have sent out instructors to



FAITHFUL.

the, wit which production, has not keeply most defaulty and the prospective of the prospe

Still other sections of large dairies where we could be sure of getting as good prices profitable gain is made in the younger days .5 pound to one pound. A month later the litter a year from a sow, when she is quite of the lamb, and that the feeding of such | wethers will probably be taking 15 to two | capable of producing two litters of strong, drained by those who furnish the milk to the last month from two dataload by those who furnish the milk to the laster of the sary, relieves the dairymen of further care of the milk after it is once shipped.

There are other reasons why Canada has food as bran, linesed meal and oats before than been able to increase her experience and as small quantity of cass after to three pounds per head has been the that and say that if the capacity of mos; of the sheep we have had in experiments. They also require from year she will produce more and stronger But not least in the reasons why we have of money and in other ways the establish- fattening later is none the less profitable

Feeding grain before weaning has procheese than they did one or two decades teach the best method, and inspectors to duced an average of 61 cents per head more ago, and beside the increase in our numbers see that their teachings were followed, and profit at wearing time than where no grain there is a per capita increase in consump. In this they have been aided by the govern-was fed. With lambs sold in the fall, feed

relishing clover hay bast then pea straw, eorn fodder and timothy hay, but they need some succulent food to keep them healthy, to prevent indigestion and constipation, which may result in the disease

two to three pounds daily of rough fodder, , pige at each litter and have more milk for them than she would have for one spring litter. If she is of what we call a good breed she will fatten in the long interval between weaning one spring litter and she must be kept so scantily as to be fed at suit no charge was made that any damage breeding again for another next spring, or

ber as roasters for about as much when weaped or carlier as they would ask for spring pigs when old enough to sell. In this way they find as much profit in fall litters as in those coming in the spring, and keep the sows in better condition.

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RECEIVED

5. Department of Agriculture.

A Canadian grower of bacon hogs writes to the Farming World of Toronto: " I have found that wheat bran with cornmeal and skimmilk makes the right kind of pork for our present market. I sold a pen of hogs last October, six months and one week old, that weighed 223 pounds each, at a cost of 2) cents per pound for grain feed, not counting skimmilk. I have in my pens today 27 hogs, weighing 5240 pounds, at a cost not exceeding 21 cents per pound for grain feed, not counting skimmilk. I have been following the business for years, and have kept account of what I have been doing, and can substantiate what I assert in black and white."

He makes his account as follows, which we give that our readers may see what he thinks a proper food mixed with skimmilk, of which he has plenty as a dairy farmer, making butter the year around, and also feeding and fattening hogs two lots each year, May 1, 10 pigs five weeks old \$10, 3100 pounds corn meal, 80 cents per 100 pounds, \$24.80, 2000 pounds wheat bran at 60 cents per 100 pounds \$120, a total cost of \$46 80. Oct. 1 10 hogs average 200 pounds each at 42 cents, \$85. Profit or pay for the skimmilk and labor \$38.20 beside the manure made.

Western papers publish the following

There has been a sensational expansion in the volume of exports of American mules. For January, 1900, there were exported 5759 mules, against 538 head in January last year. The export of mules for the seven months ended January, 1900, comprises a total of 22,264 head, against 4834 mules for the corresponding period in 1898 the former valued at \$1,947,214 and the latter at \$431,372. Evidently the wars are of advantage to the horse and the mule growers, and the end of the wars will not end all, because the whole horse and mule supply is reaching a low point, and it will take a number of years to catch up with the de-mand. Mules—that is, the best class of them-bring from \$150 to \$300 each, and where they are matched well they will bring

May Outlaw the Boos.

A dispatch to the New York Times from of Justice of the Peace Stage of this village in the case of Uster vs. Utter is sustained on appeal, a precedent will be established that will place the ban of outlawry on honey bees in this State, and render their owners liable in damages for their trespass on the premises of other property holders, the same as owners of horses, cows, shee and pigs are now liable for such trespass.

There is on record in Dalaware County a case in which a farmer a few years ago brought suit against a neighboring bee keeper to recover on a claim for "pasturing" the latter's bees, alleging that the bees had no more right to take the nectar from the blossoms, flowers, clover or buckwheat on the plaintiff's farm without permisson given their owner than the latter's cattle had to crop the grass in the for-mer's meadows. This was not a suit to recover damage done, but was simply to establish the fact that the bees obtained their one sustenance and material for making honey for the defendant from the farm in question, to which they were not entitled without payment. The contention of the plaintiff was sustained by the Court, and judgment entered for the amount of the For years previous to the bringing of that

novel lawsuit the largest beekeeper in the State, Captain Hetherington of Cherry Valley, in an adjoining county, had recognized the principle that honey bees were not free to roam over and obtain food and honey [material from orehards, gardens, woods or fields surrounding their hives, and not belonging to the owner of the bees, and had paid an annual fee to the owner of such property within three miles of his apiaries for pasturage for his bees. Since the Delaware County case every beekeeper in that honey-producing belt has paid for pasturing his bees during the honey-making

This case of Utter vs. Utter, however, is not a parallel one. In the Delaware County

AGRICULTURAL.

clover hay to bite at. They may soon be educated in the way they should go by vary little training.

We may take it as a rule that the lamb will pay for the food of its dam, and leave the fleece for the proft. The ewe always receipt and firmer, mostly at 20 to 25 cents stands for its own value.

Young lambs may be taught to eat meal when three or four weeks old. First get them to lick a little from the hand and they Up river cerriers 50 to 75 cents for Delawill be at one's heels after two or three ware and Niagara, 40 to 50 cents for black tastes of some meal.

The feeding and breeding of sheep is a fine art. It takes a lifetime to acquire it, and the skilful shepherd, who is supposed to know it all, really knows himself that he is but still a beginner in the art.

Some care is to be exercised in the feed ing of a falfa. This plant is exceedingly rich in nitroger, which, while it is needed for sheep to supply the demands of the balf barrels G:m 50 cents to \$1, and J:nny fleeer, yet it is not to be fed to excess. Attention is called to an article in which this aut ject is treated at length.

There is no necessity for plowing up a pasture to renew and improve it. The best pastures in the world have never been plowed, but are as nature first covered them with grass. This applies mostly to sheep pastures, which grow thicker and better dise from the United States for the seven under judicious treatment the longer they

thorough harrowing to tear up the tough notice sgricultural implements \$13,135,119, a sod. This may be done so thoroughly as to gain of \$2,500,000; live animals, \$28,265,606, seem to tear up all the grass. But it will a gain of about \$5,000,000; breadstuffs, \$138, soon reappear after a shower of rain, and if 304,529, about \$10,000,000 less than last year; a liberal sowing of fresh seed is given the cotton raw, \$142,576,097, nearly \$53,000,000 grass will take on new life.

perennial clover, commonly c. lied pea-vine ures of the same \$15,647,462; oil oiks and clover. Where the land is inclined to be cake meal \$9,469,540; mineral oils \$39,173, damp sow alsake clover quite freely; six or 448, a gain of nearly \$10,000,000; cotton seed eight pounds of seed to the acre with all the oil \$8,536 663, gain of \$1,000,000; provisione, others will not be too much. For a sheep including beef, hog and dairy products, pasture thick seeding is necessary, thus get ine a close growth and short fine grass.

college showed that ground peas made onc. same \$31,334,249, a gain of about \$5,500,00 tenth more gain in feeding lambs for 104 days than ground corn and peas together, \$15,243,247, of which \$8 731,785 came in fr and one fifth more than ground corn alone. of duty and \$6,521,459 was dutiable. In addition to this gain there was another in the manure from the peas, for the peas contain about twice as much nitrogen as the corn does. Of course in all feeding the was dutiable. This is nearly \$55,000 more value of the manure is to be considered, and if there is no profit baside this it is our exports. sufficient to make it worth while to choose the feed which gives the best manure.

A sheep will swallow any liquid easily if set the sheep on its rump as if for shearing, then hold the head raised, just a little, so given in small quantities. Solid stuff little so the medicine will not run out of the month .- American Sheep Breeder.

Boaten Expots and Imports,

The total exports from Boston for the ports were \$707,3 \$50,806,117; expess of exports \$23,454,314. were \$85,751,243, and imports \$41,394, 788; excess of exports \$44,356,455. Of the exports of the week \$1,409,675 went to England, \$60,562 to Nova Scotia and Previnces and \$19,667 to other British possessions, \$25,599 to Germany, \$11,134 to Turkey, \$281,244 to Netherlands and \$23,263 to Belgium. The principal articles of export were provisions \$933 065, breadstuffs \$255,625, live animals \$116,464, cotton raw \$9122, cotton manufactured \$39,469, leather tanned \$175,958, iron and manufactures \$95 629, wood and manufactures of same \$19,314, muchinery \$42,559, hardware \$5950, paper \$7143, tallow \$6206, spirits \$6674, drugs and chemicals \$6852, fruits

New York Markets.

Receipts of potatoes lighter, but demand is small, and prices do not advance. Long Island in bulk from \$1 37 to \$1 62 a barrel. Jersey round \$1 12 to \$1 37 and long \$1 to \$1.12. Albany and Troy bags \$1 to \$1.13. Jersey sweets \$2.50 to \$2.75 a barrel for double heads, and \$2 to \$2 25 for cloth tops. Southern yellow \$2 to \$2 25 for prime and \$1 to \$1.75 for fair to good. Onlons more abundant and prices lower. Connecticut and Rhode Island per barrel, white \$1 50 to \$2.25, yellow \$1.75 to \$2.25 and red \$1.25 to \$1.50. Orange county bags \$1.25 to \$1.75 for white, \$1.25 to \$1.62 for yellow and \$1 to \$1 25 for red. State and Western yellow, d. h., barrels \$1 50 to \$1 62. Beets stendy at \$1 per hundred bunches. Carrots \$1 to \$1.25 a barrel for washed and 75 cents to \$1 for unwashed. Turn'ps dull at 50 to 65 cents a barrel for Jarsey. Russia celery steady at 30 to 40 cents a dozen for prime large, 15 to 25 cents for medium and 5 to 10 cents for smal!.

Cabbages are plenty and dull at \$1.50 to \$2 25 to \$2 25 a hundred and cauliflowers \$1 to \$3 a barrel. Corn is steady at 25 to 75 cents per hundred as to size and variety. Cucumbers in large supply, and drag at 50 Cucumber pickles \$1 to \$3 per thousand for Rockland County, and \$1 to \$2.25 for others. Egg plants dull at 50 to 75 cents a barrel. Eastern lettuce in small supply at \$1 50 to \$3 75 a case. Jersey peppers steady at 40 to 60 cents a barrel. String beans weak at \$1 to \$1.25 a bush I basket for State green, and 75 cents to \$1 for wax with Jersey at 50 cents to \$1, and Boston 50 to 75 cents a bushel bex. Lima beans firmer at \$1 a bag for potato and 50 to 75 cents for flat. Marrow squashes dull at 50 cents to \$1 a barrel, and tomatoes (in large supply at 15 to 35 cents a box.

There is a liberal supply of apples, but not much fancy fruit, and such are firm at top prices, while common grades sell slowly. Alexander and Duchess \$1.50 to \$2 double head barrels, Gravenstein \$1.50 to \$2.25. Maiden's Blush and 20 ounce \$1.25 to \$2 Codling and Fall Pippin \$1.25 to \$1.50 Hand picked open head barrels \$1 to \$1 25, double heads 75 cents to \$1.25, and cooking

lots at 80 to 75 cer tx. A good demand for Bartlett pears, and choice to fancy are \$1.75 to \$2 for round hoop barrels and \$1.50 to Practical Sheep Husbandry.

Give the lambs a very little wisp of fine

50 cents to \$1.25. Seckels \$2 to \$2.50 and supply and lower. Carriers from to cents to \$1.25, and baskets from 25 to 65 cents, as to variety and condition. Plums in small per eight-pound backets, but some common sorts at 10 to 15 cents.

Gropes are in liberal supply and weak. and 25 to 40 cents for Champion. Southern 25 to 75 cents a carrier for Dalaware and Ningara, and 25 to 50 cents for black. Muskmelons in liberal supply, 14 carlcads from Colorado in past two days. Rocky Ford at 75 cents to \$1.50 a crate. Jersey in small supply. Rocky Ford seed 75 cents to \$1.25 a ba rel. Hackensack 50 cents to \$1, Christica the same, and Gem 50 cents to \$1 50, Lind 50 to 75 cents. Large watermelons in demand at \$20 to \$25 per hundred, medium at \$10 to \$18, and small drag at \$6 to \$8 Too many small ones this year.

United States Exports and Imports.

The total exports of domestic merchanmonths ending July 31 amounted to \$797,-237,367, which was ver \$75,030,000 more For farm flocks it will be a good thing to than in the same months in 1899. Among improve the pasture by giving the surface a the principal articles and their values we more than last year; cotton manufactures, The best mixture of grass for a sheep pasture is 10 pounds each of red top, blue same, not including ore, \$76,286,248, a gain of nearly \$19,000,600 Leather and manufactures. \$1(6,808,856, about \$2,00),000 more than last year; tobacco and manufactures of the Some experiments made at the O tario same \$16,795,846; wood and manufactures : We also exported of foreign merchandi

The imports during the same sever months amounted to \$503,074,871, of which \$214,248,243 was duty free and \$288 826,528 than last year, but is \$304,405,743 less than

Among the principal articles of imporwe note live animals \$1,897.685, chem cale drugs and dyes \$31,699,787, of which it is given wish care and in this way. Put \$18,559,972 was duty free, an increase of the medicine in a small pitcher with a lip, nearly \$6,000,000 over same time last year, about equally divided between free and dutiable articles. Coffee, \$34,067,639. more the fluid will run the right way, and pour a than \$4,00,000 less than last year, over little into the mouth. Then wait until it is \$20,000,000 worth coming from Brazil, nearly swallowed and give a little more. Pour the \$4,000,000 worth from Central America, liquid into the side of the mouth. To give over \$3,000,000 from other South American dry medicine mix it with a little butter or ports, nearly \$3,000,000 from Mexico, and molasses or thick gruel and put it into the nearly \$1,000,000 from East Indies. Cotton, back of the mouth while the sheep is held raw, \$5,154 751, and manufactures of cotto n as above directed. Turpentine or any other \$26,347 551, of which over \$12,000,000 is strong flavored liquid is best mixed with in cotton lace, and nearly \$3,500,000 in sweet milk and well shaken together, and knit goods. Our imports of earthen, stone and china ware amounted to should be finely powdered and mixed with \$4,405,157, and those of vegetable fibre honey or butter, and the mixture rubbed on to \$7,931,643, and the manufactures of the back teeth. The head is held up a same to \$20,632,073, all showing some increase over last year. Fruits and nuts amount to \$8,450,724, about one-half being in bananas and nute, duty free. Fars and furtkins free to \$4,409,677, and fare dressed or manufactured to \$3,644 972, dutiable. Of hides and skins we imported week ending Aug. 31 were valued at \$1 839, \$33,804,706 worth, of which \$12,228,232 week ending Aug. 31 were values of ex102 and imports at \$847,619; (xoess of exports \$991,483. For corresponding week
last year exports were \$2,079,026 and im102 and imports at \$847,619; (xoess of exwas hides of cattle, dutiab e, and the
rest free of duty. Tals was nearly
86,000,000 more than last year in the ports have been \$74,260,431, and imports was in hides of cattle. Iron and steel and Hood Farm, owned by Mr. C. I. Hood of this For corresponding time last year exports 992 934, exceeding last year by more than manufactures thereof were valued at \$12.-\$5,000 000, while of tin plate we had nearly \$2,000,000 in first seven months of 1899, and none this year. There was \$8,637,748 in jewelry this year, and over \$12 000,000 last year. Leather amounted to \$3,967,806, and leather manufactures, mostly kid gloves, to \$3,617,500, an increase of nearly \$1,000,000 All mest and dairy products were but \$1,169,824, mostly cheese of European make. Unmanufactured slik was \$21,966 444, and manufactured \$18,835,773, gaining over \$1,500,000 on the first and nearly \$3 500,000 on the last. Of sugar we bought \$60,060,528 worth, \$50,901,096 worth dutiable. This is more than \$7,500,000 less than last year, and of ten \$4,509,118. Loaf

512 last year. Where no comparison is made, amounts are nearly the same as last year.

tobacco \$8 732,614, and manufactured to-

bacco \$1,347.410. Wines were worth \$4,363,-

771. Wood manufactured was \$8 031,269,

and manufactured, including wood pulp.

\$2.967.6:8. Wool amounted to \$5,824,724.

sgaines \$3,484 243 last year, and manufact-

ures of wool to \$10,284,396, against \$8,423,

Boston Fish Market. There is a fair supply of shore fish on the market, with prices steady. Market day from March until the end of Ostober. Her cod is selling at 2 to 24 cents, large at 3 to 34 cents, and steak at 44 to 5 cents. Shore haddo. k are a little more plenty at 25 to 3 cents, pollock 2 to 24 cents, small hake 14 to 2 cents, and large or medium at 21 to 3 cents. Cusk 2 to 21 cents, weak fish 5 to 6 cents, while scap and butter fish are steady at 7 to 8 cents. Bluefish 10 to 11 cents for large, and 7 to 8 cents for small. Halibut is steady at 14 to 15 cents for white and 9 to 10 cents for gray. Eastern salmon at 24 ito 25 cents, while swordfish is still scarce at 15 to 16 cents. Mackerel is bringing 9 to 10 cents for medium and 19 to 20 cents for large. Oysters are quiet, in small demand at \$1 for Norfolk standards, \$1.25 for Provi tence Rivers and fresh-opened Stamfords. In the shell Blue Points \$2 a bushel and Stamfords at \$1 75 or \$5 a barrel. Lobsters are steady at 16 to 17 cents alive and 18 is a new discovery by a British botanist. Plants cents bolied. Clams are 50 cents a gallon or suffer in a similar manner to animals under like

"He That Any Good Would Win"

Should have good health. Pure, rich blood is the first requisite. Hood's Sarsaparilla, by giving good blood and good health, has helped many a man to success, besides giving strength and courage to women who, before taking it, could not





VAN WYCK'S SWEET CRAB-APPLE,

Successful Tobacco Culture. SOUTH DEERFIELD, MASS, Aug 13, 1900

The Mapes Formula and Peruvian Guano Company:

Gentlemen-I have eight acres of the finest looking and largest tobacco in Deerfield. I think it will go one ton to the sore. Good judges say it is the best crop they have seen this year. I shall commence harvesting it in about one week. I am satisfied my-self that it is as good if not the best eight acres in the county.

There are quite a number of very good crops right about here: A. A. Jewett, J. C. Decker, C. E. Williams, Frai k Clapp, H. C. Graves, D. F. Hagar, Oils Hagar, E. M. Riche & Co.

I raised this crop on 1200 pounds Maper Wrapper Brand, 500 pounds Mapes Tobacco Starter, 1000 pounds cottonseed meal and a few lime ashes. This quantity means per Respectfully yours,

(Signed) RILEY MAYNABD.

HOOD FARM BLOOD WINS. racys and Berkshires from Lowell.

city, of Sarsaparilia fame, were exhibited Hood Farm won all the Berkshire prizet, and the following on Jerseys:

Herd-First prize, Hood Farm Pogie, Piggie, Milkwell, Marpe, Hood Parm Waxie. none this year. There was \$8,637,748 in Buil 8 years old or over and two of his get over diamonds and other precious stones and six months old—First prize, Hood Farm Pogis Oman 4'h of H. F. Oonan 19th of H. P. Cow 4 years old o over-First prize, Figgis;

second priz'. Marna. Cow 3 years old and under 4—First prize
Onean 4th of H. F.; third prize, Oneal 8 h of H.

Heifer 2 years old and under 3-Pirst priz O man 12th of H. F.; second prize, Brunette 4:b He fer 1 year old and under 2-First priz ,

Hood Farm Ery; third prize, Brown Bessie 40th Heifer calves-First prize, Oonan 25th of H F.; second prize, Hood Farm Tonono 3d.
Bull 3 years old and under 3—First priz.

Pogis 9th of H. F.; third prizs, Pogis 7th of Buil 1 year old and under 2-First prize, Min-24th of H. F.; second pr's". Obromo 17th o

Bull calver-First pr'ze, Pogis 17th of H. F.

SCIENTIFIG.

-The common hive bee is fairly prolific, fo he queen lives for three or four years, and lays eggs at the rate of about a (ouple of hundred annual cutput probably, amounts to belween forty and fifty thousand. The queen ant is more prolific stil', for she drops eggs wherever she oes for her attendants to gather up and carr away to the nurseries. In many cases be spring must number at least haif a mill n in the

present, out of every hundred tons of coal de livered at gas works or electric light stations mething like ninety-eight tons are, as far as the production of light is concerned, absolu wast d, and go to produce decless heat. When one considers the enormous quantity of coal used annually for the production of artificia illumination, the absolute waste of ninety eight per cent. of it seems little short of criminal. Yes entists are engaged in solving the problem.

-A quart of oysters contain, on the average, about the same quantity of nutritive substance as a quart of milk or a pound of very lean beef. -That plants when it jured at first from feve conditions. The rate of respiration increases and the temperature rises, reaching a me ximum

within twenty-four hours. -The annual gathering of thousands o martins for their flight southward has recently been taking place at Corn Island, near J. fferson. ville, Ind. The soil is covered with a shage rowth of small bushes, but there is not a tree six feet tail on the island. An lour before sun down the birds begin to appear, and at times the cky is black with them. By the hundreds they alight on the small bushes and bear them down to the ground, so numerous is the winged jarmy. Nearly all the martins that take up their home on the island come from almost due east. And they are as familiar with the roosting piace as if directed there by signboards. Persons who have ere until next season.

humming bird, but none of these birds have been seen since September, 1898.

HISTORICAL.

—None of George Washington's relatives were present at his funeral; his death was so unexpected, the means of communication so slow. Mrs. Washington did not see his body laid in the grave; she remained in the house. George Washington Parke Custis was absent. Neilie Cuetie Lewis lay ill in an upper chamber.

—In a paper published in the American Museum in 1787 an old farmer says: "At this time my farm gave me and my whole family a good living on the produce of it, and left me one year with another 150 sliver dollars, for I never spent more than ten dollars a year, which was for sait, nails, and the like. Nothing to eat, drink or wear was bought, as my farm provided

-There were many families in Colonial days that found all their supply of sweetening in maple sugar and honey; but housewives of dignity and elegance desired to have some supply of

knitting was the bead bags and purses which were so fash o table in the early years of thi-century, though I have seen some knitted bags of colonial days. Great variety and ingenuity landscapes and figures; others were memorials done in black and white and purple beads, hav-log sc-balled 'mourning designs," such as weegng willows, gravestones, urns, etc., with the same of the deceased person and date of death. -Doing everything that promised to keep the

seat of Government in Philadelphia, the City Dorporation insisted on paying the rent of the President's house. The President insisted on not allowing is. Information was withheld as dent was approved. He writes from Mount o Mr. Lear, in Philadelphia: I am. must confess, exceedingly unwilling to go into any house without first knowing on what terms I to it; and I wish that this rentimen could be again hinted in delicate terms to the parties cerned with me. I cannot, if there are atent motives which govern in this case, see any figuity in the business." His determination dousand dollars a year, and Washington paid

-It was a crystalline day, the sixth of Jan uary-old style-1759, writes the author of the First American," Up to a colonial mansion White House," in New Kent County, Vir inir, a spanking team of torses clattered and topped, pt Mag clouds of breath on the frosty sir. From the great coach a brisk-facer, slow important gentleman in scarlet dress stepped v', British from forehead to foot-his Bacel lengy Lieutepant Governor Pat quier, come with his wife to grace the wedding party of young Col George Washington, a new Burgess in the Virginia Assembly. The lieutenant governo assected the lady to alight. His sword clanking as he followed her, removir g his belaced cocked hat, he entered, to add to feative brilliance within The dark eyes of the comely little bride, the "widow Custis that was," were bright. She greeted them with dignity, softened by a desire o please into the graciousness that is Southern. pearis entwined in her soft brown hair. He ittle feet in high-heeled slipper", "the smallest twinkled with tuck'es of brilliants. Point lace r files fell about plump, tapering arms and b.scm, and, adorned with bracelets and nectlace of pearly, she looked tiny beside the tal bridegroom, 'n bis costume of blue lined with red slik, embroidered white satin waistcoat, gold knee and shoe buckles and sword.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS .- "Q R B.": Art'ficial diamonds were first produced by means of electricity by Professor Moissan, a celebrated French chemist, in the year 1893. The di: monds which Molesan had been able to produc are artificial only in the set se that they are the product of the laboratory. They possess the hardness, clearness, high refractive power and form of those found in nature; their only defi ciency is in s'z', the largest he has yet produce being only one-twent; -fifth of an inch in diameter. The mett of of production is as follows: Pure iron is melted in a carbon crucible by means of made a study of the birds say they begin arriving the electric current, and into this molten iron a on the day the August moon reaches the first quarter, and they continue collecting until the sugar charcoal is dropped. When the whole quarter. and they continue contenting that the third quarter is reached when they are seen no he crueible is withdrawn and is plunged in cold he crueible is withdrawn and is plunged in cold

-- " Nature " notes a remarkable fact in con- water or into a bath of molten lead. After a nection with the West Indian nurricane of thick crust of solid metal has been formed the September, 1898. It appears that before the further cooling is allowed to take place in the burricane one of the tamest and commonest air, and when quite cold the iron mass is abirds on the island of St. Vincent was a small tacked with the acids in order to disso we the metal in which the diamonds are embedded This treatment with acids is continued until all the iron has been removed, and then other chem: cals are used to destroy the grains of graphite. The residue which remains after the treatment is composed of minute diamonds and small read ments of earbonado or impure diamonds. The theory that Moissan has advanced to explain his of some special form of disease.

The offer that Dr. Pierce makes to The offer that Dr. Pierce makes to authorize the offer the offe method is that certain metals which take carbon into solution or combination at high temperatures when submitted to great pressure and rapid cooling deposit this carbon in the crystal, line form known as diamonds.

AMOUNT PAID IN SALABIES TO COLUBBO MBN BY THE COVERNMENT .- 'Mulatto": Many persons will be surprised to learn that in one posit on or another colored people in this country have drawn annually from the Federal Government in the form of salaries more than \$6.900,000. Many extremely desirable places are filed by colored men under the present A. ministration. J. W. Lyon, as registrar of the treasury, and H. P. Cheatham, as recorder of deeds, get salaries of \$4000 each. In the concular service one colored man gets \$5000, at-I OWELL, Mass. Aug. 31, 1900.

At the New Enland Fair at Old Orebard thireek, Jersy cattle and Berkshire pigs from load Farm, owned by Mr. O. I. Hood of this type of Barssparilia fame, were exhibited.

I owell, Mass. Aug. 31, 1900.

At the New Enland Fair at Old Orebard thireek, Jersy cattle and Berkshire pigs from load Farm, owned by Mr. O. I. Hood of this would last thrifty folk for a year.

I nowell, Mass. Aug. 31, 1900.

At the New Enland Fair at Old Orebard thireek, Jersy cattle and Berkshire pigs from load to the Indian Color the Department of the Indian Color thireek, Jersy cattle and Berkshire pigs from load thireek, Jersy cattle and Berkshire pigs from other \$4000, two \$2500, three \$2000 and severa and in the pension office in the printing office \$167,737 50 is

see the printing office \$167,737 50 is

see the printing office \$167,737 50 is

leads him to take a deep, personal inter
to colored mer, and under the \$55,260. In the Treasury Department \$250,000 goes in salaries to colored mer. Under the War Department the ar e int is \$40,000, Agr: cultural Department \$25,000, State Depar

FOWER OF A FOUND OF COAL-" Serious Let us take a pound of what we will call average This would be somewhat smaller in size than man's fist. A pound of this coal if expended it meshanical work would give us \$36-hors two lines of men, extending over half a mile, all pulling steadile, at the com-mand of the task master, at a great rope to raise some huge obelisk, and as you weating, tugging and straining, think again of his small lump of coal in which nature has pleded an qual amount of power. In some ountries men who have been specially trained as porters, to carry heavy loads on the rill, as a full day's work, carry a total of 350 to six hundred pounds a distance of one mile. And yet each has expended but on: -third of the power tored up in this pound of coal.

COST : F THE COVERNMENT FOR EACH CADET GRADUATED FROM WEST FOIRT MILITARY ACADEMY.-" J. T. L.": The appropriations for the Milleary Academy this year are \$621,774. There are about 48) cadets-the number variet -making each cadet cost about \$1295 the year; he course oscupying four years, the cost of each cadet graduating would be \$5580. This can be only approximate, however, we do not know of any close statement.

HISTORICAL FIRGES .- " W. H. C.": The slege f Cawapore lasted twenty-one days, of Lucinow eighty-six, Plevna ninety-four, Ladvamith 118, Kimberley 123, Paris 167, Sebastopol 327 and Khartoum 841 days. Compared with ant'quity the duration of the sieges of modero times is insignificant. Thus, according to Herodo'us, the slege of Troy lasted ten years, u. 8. First Class Battlash rs. W. H.

F.": The first class oattleships of our navy are lowa, Indians, Massachusetts, Oregon, Kea:sarge and Kentucky; the Texas is a second clare tattleship. First class ships are over 10,000 ans displacement. Foreign navies do not rate their vessels as we do.

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automobile procession in the city of falo, N. Y. It was notable for its size also for the fact that it was entire posed of automobile wagons (like in the cut above), built to dist the advertising literature of the W Dispensary Medical Association, etors and manufacturers of Dr. P. medicines. In many a town and or. Pierce's automobile has been pioneer horseless vehicle. These was sent to every important section of country, are doing more than mer advertise Dr. Pierce's Remedies—t are pioneers of progress, heralds of the

automobile age.

And this is in keeping with the record made by Dr. Pierce and his famous preparations, which have always kept in the front on their merits. Dr. Pl. Golden Medical Discovery is still leading medicine for disorders an eases of the stomach and digestive nutritive systems for the

nutritive systems, for the purifithe blood and healing of weak lu
Women place Dr. Pierce's I Prescription in the front of a medicines specially designed for w use. The wide benefits this me has brought to women have been summed up in the words " It make

women strong and sick women well The reputation of Dr. Pierce's ant Pellets as a safe and effective for family use is international

It may be asserted without fear of tradiction that no other firm or conengaged in the vending of cines can rank with the World sary Medical Association, either opinion of the medical profess the intelligent public. The Hotel and Surgical Institute, connected with the "World's sary," is alone sufficient to supremacy. Here is a great hospital, always filled with where every day successful or are performed on men and womediseases demand the aid of surg hospital in Buffalo is better with respect to its modern apr the surgical ability of its staff. Pierce, the chief consulting ph this great institution, has asso himself nearly a score of phy each man being a picked man,

men and women suffering with diseases of a free consultation is really without a parallel. without cost or charge the sources of a great medical in the service of the sick. Such a not for one moment to be co with those offers of "free medica which are made by people who physicians, cannot and do not medicine, and are only saved f secution by artfully wording th tisements so that they give the in sion that they are physicians w

making the claim to be licensed. Those who write to Dr. Pierce est in all those who seek his hel that of his associate staff of specia

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser (in paper covers), containing 1008 large pages, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps, or 31 cents for the clo volume, to pay expense of ma Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

. An un in . Dune of flor re for ard if worn with a t lish skirt of some blendit g i ue. .*. The soft lingerie at cks are fast driving stiff linen collars from the field unless the field happens to be occupied by golf links. Every day correspondingly high prices. The cover gir makes 'er own hand-tucked a o ke and tiny bows, buying only the little turnover collars, whose lace and insertion she can, as a role of a nuisance than it would seem at first glance. The same clever girl has been known to util ze the dainty borders of five cuty orn kerchies for these collers and bows with decided success and comparatively little is or.

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nd effective laxaternational out fear of confirm or company on, either in the profession or of The Invalids titute, which is

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ORA CAT solect, Breed, nage Them.

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f cats will find much that
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n, Mass. s, price \$3 and \$1.25. tom ers generally, or EBS, Publishers,

e mts, in moderate demai d. R 1. yourg surkeys soar se at 25 cents. Pigeons are steady at \$1 to \$1 25 ad am and squabs \$1.75 to \$2. There is a fair demand for We have several times suggested that leed stock at 10 to 13 cents for oblokens, 10 poultry raising and beekeeping might be a to 11; cents for fowl, 5 to 8 cents for ducks good combination, and especially so if one and 8 to 10 cents for tank ys, with frez n goodd also add fruit raising to it so as to stock higher at 10 to 12 cents for ducks, 11 furnish flowers for the bees while the poul-try destroyed the insect pests and fartilized Frozen chickens 8 to 11 cents and fowl 9 to 10 cents. Live fowl in fair supply at 10 to But we did not think of such a close com- 12 cents for chickens, 9 to 114 cents for bination of the two former as seems to have fowl, 51 to 6 cents for old rocsters, 12 to 13 been made by Mr. John G. Norton of cents for spring ducks a :d 8 to 10 cents for Macomb, Ill., as detailed by him in a com- old ducks, No changes in game probable munication to the American Bes Journal. until after the 15th. Chicken grouse \$1.25 He makes the bees hatch out his hen. a pair, plover and snipe \$2.25 to \$2.50 a eggs. He says that he uses a chaff hive doz n, with small demand.

POULTRY.

Fractical Poultry Points.

with chaff cushions, and upon the top of

the super, or second story, he places a

piece of ollcloth covered with woolen

b'anket on which the eggs are placed.

They are covered with two bags of chaff

which acts as the hen, excepting that they

radiate the heat which arises from th

through one of its representatives at Ma-

out of business, while bees and hives a !-

We notice that some of the writers upon

poultry subjects are praising clover meal

that most of the nutrition in corn stalks

was in the coarse stalk below the ear, that

is, the most per pound. But it requires file cutting or shredding to indues

cows to eat that part of the stalk.

Tae same thing may be true of the clover

stalk, and the grinding is what it needs.

At least those who have used it say that

when scalded and mixed with ground grain

the fowl eat it very greedily, and it is a

substitute for other green food. Fowl on a

winter diet usually either have too much

beating foo 1 in the form of corn and wheat,

or they are forced to subsist on bran or

other waste products which do not contain

nutrition enough to enable them to produce

their own clover to try a sack of this meal

About this time, as the almanac says,

Poultry writers are beginning to discuss

has question of judging by comparison in

stead of the use of soore card again. When

the score card is given up we might as well

give up the use of weights and measures

and of holding time watches on the race

track, and go back to guessing again, which

is as good as it ever was. We are tired of

the old arguments about dishonest or in-

competent judges, or their not being able

to get the same sores at a second exhibi-

tion as at the first. There are false weights

and measures and the horse does not make

the same record one day as another, but

we want to know just how fast he goes each

time, and we can best watch the honesty of

the judges when we see the points on which

They are considering in Canada the plan

of establishing poultry fattening institu-

tions at which farmers' poultry will be

taken in, fattened, killed and made ready

for market in the most approved manner

with the idea that by so doing the farmer or

pou'try keeper will realize better returns

for the poultry they raise than they get

with their present unakilful methods of

feeding, dressing and selling at the nearest

market without regard to the demend there

or elsewhere. Why not? The idea does

not look more strange than the plans for

oreameries, cheese factories and abattoirs, where all work is done by skilled workmen.

and nothing is wasted, would have seemed

a half century ago. It is in the line of

Poultry and Game.

balanced in the poultry market that there

is scarcely a change to note. Buth are

light and the dealers may there is the usual

August stagnation of trade yet. Cooler

days may make better trade and better

priess. In fresh killed some fancy heavy

obickens bring 18 ic 20 cents, choice 15 to

Fowl, choice to fancy, 13 to 15 cents, and

fair to good 10 to 12 cents. Spring ducks

higher at 14 cents, and green geese 16 to 18

17 cents, and fair to good 13 to 14 cents.

Tae supply and demand are so evenly

they claim to base their decisions.

vance rapidly in price.

she land.

HORTICULTURAL.

Orchard and Garden.

A report comes to us from the Black Hills range of an orehard containing 13,000 apple trees, 10,000 of which are in bearing. Last perature in the top of the hive, and from the temperature went to 44° below zero, and chickens. Tae Poultry Tribune says that it 50 eags put there he hatched 50 strong investigated the story since it first appeared, rainfall in the summer, but the land was kept well sultivated and the roots ripened up perfectly, so that they could endure the carly as the soil is dry enough, and if some ket; 75 cents usually buys prime quality. comb, and were advised that Mr. Norton comb, and were advised that Mr. Norton has not only made one hatch in this way, but four very successful ones. If this succeeds under other less skilful experiments of code under other less skilful experiments of codes under other less skilful experiments. Skilful experiments of codes under other less skilful experiments of codes under other less skilful experiments. Skilful experiments of codes under other less skilful experiments of codes under other less skilful experiments. Skilful experiments of codes under other less skilful experiments of codes under other less skilful experiments. Skilful experiments of codes under other less skilful experiments of the figs of meat in Gymany people are using to the ground bone or other good commercial ferbotters. Spinach abundant again at 25 cents usually buys prime quality. Spinach abundant agai ers we shall expect the incubator men to go where the ground was bare. The growing crop seemed to serve the purpose of taking clover hay ground to a fine meal. We winte: is when there is most injury to tree bound. have never tried it and doubt if it is any and grape vine roots.

better than good elover hay, early out and We relect the following hints as to the properly care i, but have no doubt but that growing of asparagus from an essay read at a meeting of the Ponnsylvania Hortlentin. it is better and cheaper than most of the a meeting of the Pennsylvania Hortlenituclover sold in bales or sacks for poultry ral Society. They should be of interest to feeding. There is too much waste to that. overy one who has not a bel provided for Very likely the clover meal is made from the this very wholesome vegetable, and one same quality of clover hay, and may contoo, which is profitable as a market crop. It should be to every private garden, and An application two or three weeks before taln some grass or weeds that are not as it takes a considerable time to come into the bads open would be less effectual and clover, but the grinding saves all of the coarse stalks, and we are inclined to think bearing, it should be planted as soon as one that those same stalks are more nutritious starts to build a home for himself and than the leaves, if they can only be eaten family. and digested. The chem sts have proven

Select, if possible, a southern exposure with sufficient slope to carry off all surplus water. Remove the top soil and put in piles where it can be returned after the roots are set. The best soil is a light sandy soil, as it produces larger heads and more of them. If the soil is clayey it would be improved by m'xing sand with it.

Begin to dig it over about four feet deep, throwing out the dirt from a trench and taking out all stones, evan to small ones. Pat at the bottom of the trenth so male about six inches of good manure. Tarow the dirt from the next trench on this, and so on until the whole bed has been dug over, and six inches of manure underlies the whole of it. The last tranch dug can be eggs. We advise all those who do not grow filled with earth thrown out in opening the first one.

begin to look up breeding stock if it will be plants. Dig or plow furrows four feet the leaves falling before the fruit ripened. necessary to purchase any for another sea- apa t and 20 inches deep, and set the plants son. There are two good reasons for doing not less than three feet apart in the row this in the early fall, one being that now and four feet would be better if land is the fancier is ready to dispose of his sur- plenty. Cover the crowns of the roots two plus cockerels at but little more than what or three inches deep. Tay best time to set nearby points, most of it being fall apples they are worth to dress for the market, them is in the spring, as many fall set roots of ordinary quality that sell low, and this or perhaps some hens a little more than a are liable to rot. Two year old plants are helps to keep prices down on better stock, year old which he will replace with usually used, and one will do well to get instead of improving, as it should, under

is that hens or pullets will not al. outting in June the surface of the bed may a barrel and Georgia Kieffers \$1 to \$1 50. ways begin laying after they are moved be level.

new male with a flock it takes from two and is thought to benefit the crop. If white 40 to 60 cents for fair to good. Carriers \$1 weeks to two months before the eggs be- or bleached asparagus is wanted let the to \$1.25 for yellow, and 75 cents to \$1 for come fertile. Buy therefore early enough same man do all the cu ting, as he will white, Maryland or Pennsylvania Hudson to let them become familiar with the new learn the depth to cut and how to cut so as River pony carriers 75 cents to \$1. Pinms in surroundings, and with one another. If not to injure the young shoots that are not fair supply and dult at 35 to 40 cents per possible, do not buy without examining the yet above ground. For green asparagos eight-pound basket of Damson, 25 to 30 flock, as well as individual birds. See that this is not so important, as then the cutting cents for Green Gage and other large table doing well. all are nearly alike good, all vigorous, and is near the surface.

disease. But in buying early, do not be in deep of cow manure free from straw or 9 cents. such haste as not to have clean coops, fit to stalks, so that it may be easy to dig it in Some blueberries from the Provinces yet.

> Women are vastly more patient than men. It is scarcely believable that a woman, suffering past all telling, can attend to business, and bend and stoop with a back whose ache is agony. And beyond all this she smiles as she bends and stoops about her customer. A man

disguise his irritation. bearing-down pains, or other pains due to womanly diseases, there is no other medicine equal to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Pre-It regulates the womanly functions, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures

female weakness.

There is no alcohol in "Favorite Pra-



taking five bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and
three of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' I am feeling as well
as ever. It has been almost two years and I
have had no return of the trouble. My friends
tell me I don't look as though I ever was sick." The Eastern Cold stipation and its causes.



PRIZE BEAGLE.

Professor Taft of the Michigan Experiment Station says that he has perfect sucof sulphate of copper in 25 gallons of water used as a spray from four to six weeks before the buds open, and if every bud is reached there will not be any curied leaves. should not be relied upon. After the fout has set, use Bordeaux mixture and arsenic for carculio, brown rot and leaf blight.

sprayed 89 per cent., unsprayed 40 Rome it is well set with ears. Beauty sprayed 100 per cent., unsprayed 81 per cent. Whether one gains 49 bushels in 100 by spraying, a von the Newton Propin, or but 12 as on Northern Section 100 by spraying, a von the Newton Propin, or but 12 as on Northern Section 100 by spraying, a von the Newton Propin, or but 12 as on Northern Section 100 by spraying, a von the Newton Propin 100 by sprayin follage was more healthy on sprayed trees, and this was most noticeable on Ban Davis, Now the field is ready for setting the scan when not sprayed, on many trees all

Domestic and Foreign Fruits. There is a large supply of fruit from pear old which he will replace with younger stock, but which will do to take as the foundation for a flock of pure breeds. It shey do not lay as many eggs next winter at a flock of pullets would, they are quite as good for breeding purposes as the pullets would be, and many think they produce stronger chickens, but we never could see much difference, unless it were that a little more than he intends to set, perhaps twice more than he intends to set, perhaps twice increased export demand. There are a few more than he intends to set, perhaps twice increased export demand. There are a few more than he intends to set, perhaps twice increased export demand. There are a few more than he intends to set, perhaps twice increased export demand. There are a few increased expo

ways begin laying are they are moved to a new location, as they would have done if undisturbed, and often in mating a the cutting helps to keep the weeds down ware baskets 75 to 85 cents for choice, and plums, and 15 to 20 cents for ordinary blue

too many overrips and selling even below again confirmed. quotations, which are on fair to choice lets Colorado Rocky Fords \$1 to \$1.50 a crat? with some from Baltimore at 25 to 75 cents. Rhode Island Emerald Gems 50 gents to \$1 a barrel, and White Japs at 25 to 50 cents. might swallow down an oath or keep Oaly moderate supply of watermelons at back a groan, but his face would be like \$10 to \$12 per hundred for small, \$14 to ercloud, and his voice scarcely \$17 for medium, \$18 to \$20 for large and \$23 to \$25 for extra large. There were For women who suffer from backache, only 2124 boxes California oranges came in last week, nearly all late Valencias, which are held steady at \$4.50 to \$5.50 a box, choice to fancy. Lemons in small supply and beld firm with only moderate demand. Messina and Palerme, 300 counts, choice \$5 to \$5 50, fancy \$5.75 to \$6 50, 360 counts choics, \$4 to \$4 50, fancy \$4 50 to \$5 25, scription" and it is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

MacIrls \$5.50 to \$7. Banans in moderate supply with light demand at \$1.25 to \$2.50 A vegetable preparation, it cannot disagree with the weakest condition.

a stem as to slab and condition. No change in dates or figs and few moving now.

Vegetables in Boston Market. The farmers' wagons come in well loaded and produce generally of good quality, alshough some lots hurt by drought or lack of care are sold lower than our quotations. Responsible buyers rarely buy such lots, tongue can tell.
I had heavy, bearing-down pains, and police and bearing are 50 cents a bushel flat to be to and yellow turnips \$1.50 a barrel. Yellow onions are 60 cents a bushel and Egyptians would kill me.

I also had a very bad dis
No. 1 and 50 aents a box. Cucumbers are in good supply at \$1 25 to \$1.50 a hundred for No. 1 and 50 aents to \$1 for calls and No. 2. No. 1 and 50 cents to \$1 for culls and No. 2. charge, but after with pickling six as \$2.50 to \$3 a box. Toma- 6,711,691 pounds in July and 5,242,458 pounds bushel. Eggplants quiet at 60 cents a Aug. 1 the aggregate receipts on this mardoz n. Green peppers 50 cents a bushel ket have been 38,483,294 pounds, compared and celery easy at 75 to 85 cents a dozon.

Cabbages in full supply at \$3 to \$4 per period of 1899 hundred for such as are large and solid

A 1 asparagus bed so made and cared for freely, but green bring \$1 to \$1.25 a box, and Chemnitz, Dresden, Leipsic, Z vickau and other crop seemed to serve the purpose of taking abould continue to bear well every year for up the soil moisture and prevant a growth more than the lifetime of one map, and L'ma beans are \$1.50 a bushel and Selva \$1 ——The shipments of live stock as of roots that would not be ripe enough to endure the cold winter. A warm, moist annum followed by very cold weather in throw small shoots when it had become root day, and it has cone up to the short and desired for rood.

L'ma beans are \$1.50 a bushel and Selva \$1.50 a b of roots that would not be ripe enough to endure the cold winter. A warm, moist weeks each year. It would only begin to box Green corn not as plenty as on Saturation followed by very cold weather in throw small shoots when it had become root day, and it has gone up to 40 or 50 cents a box. Squashes are cheaper at 25 to 35 cents. a barrel for marrow.

cents.

its secretary, J. W. Stockwell, issues the following crop report for August. It shows fresh shoulders 8 to 81/2 tentr, smaked shoulders The Onio Experiment Station publishes a bulletin to show the value of spraying an in most sections, but promises a good crop 9% cents, hams 11% to 12% cents, skinned apple orohard. It gives the percentage of marketable fruit on sprayed and unsprayed trees of several varieties. Buroni sprayed that there will be less than an average oron. trees of several varieties. Buroni sprayed that there will be less than an average crop. had 93 per cent. of marketable fruit un owing to the severe drought of the earlier sprayed 62 Northern Spy sprayed 99 per part of the season. Elsewhere a good sprayed 63 Northern Spy sprayed 99 per part of the season. Elsewhere a good pork tongues \$24, lorse salt pork 8½ cents, ansprayed 87. Newton Propin growth is generally reported, and also that briskets 9% cents, sausage meat 8 to 8½ cents.

which had foliage badly injured by the average in all sections. There is some com- rumps and loins 11 to 14 ornts, loins 12 to 18% plaint that the tabers are small, also that cents. they are few in the hill. Bight has appeared, more or less, in all sections, but writes as follows under date of Sep'. 3; apples cannot be called general, and very little rot are plentiful though barrels are scarce. Millet is reported.

They

A slight general increase in the acreage

needed if they are to carry out well as to cases a year ago. tail feed, and also to put them in good conlistor for next year.

Oats and barley have been below the Delaware, Dover average as to both grain and straw. Barley is but little raised for grain. As lateplanted forage crops they are generally

No particularly new facts were elicited in good health, and even then it is well not In November when the stalks have or green. Grapes plenty and easy at \$1 for by the inquiry as to poultry keeping, but to mix the new compar with the old flock ripened, but before the seeds have begun to Hudson River Delaware carriers, 40 to 75 our conclusions of previous years, viz., that until after a week or more of quarantine, to see that there are no cases of roup or other. Then put on a dressing three or four inches.

drop, mow them down and burn them. See that there are no cases of roup or other. Then put on a dressing three or four inches. in the southeastern counties, where the income der wed from it is fully equal to that keep them in for the winter, before they are when spring comes. This digging over and choice lots are 8 to 9 cants, within- from the dairy; that even without special should be done before the shoots start, or as ferior at 6 to 7 cents. Oranberries have care poultry k seping is a profitable branch come in but sell very slowly at \$1 50 to \$3 a of farming, and that with proper attention box. Mark neloas are in full supply with it must be one of the most profitable, were

Butter Market.

A holiday and several extremely hot days have prevented much trade in butter, but with light receipts dealers are holding the advance made last week, and look for cooler weather to give a new impetus to rade. Extra Northern creamery assorted sizes is 22 to 23 cents, with that at 22 cents pretty good. Northern New York, large tubs and Western spruce tubs at 22 cents, and ash tubs at 21% cents are in fair demand but much will not grade higher than firsts, and salls at 20 to 21 cents for Northern and 19 to 20 for Western, with Eastern all grades from 18 to 21 cents, and good seconds at 17 to 18 cents. Dairy in light supply at 20 cents for Vermont extra and 19h cents for New York, with firsts at 17 to 18 cents and onds at 15 to 16 cents. Boxes selling fairly well at 23 cents for extra Northern creamery and 225 for extra Western. Prints 234 cents for Northern and 224 to 23 cents for Western. Both in extra dairy at 21 cents and fair to good at 17 to 19 cents. A fair demand for renovated at 18 to 194 cents. Imitations dull at 16 to 16; cents for small tubs extra, 16 cents for large tubs and 15 cents for seconds. Ladles dull at 15 to 15 cents. Jobbers' rates one to two cents higher.

The receipts of butter at Boston last week were 19,105 tubs and 19,501 boxes, a total weight of 983,715 pounds, compared with 1,071,939 pounds in the previous week and 1,117,742 pounds in the corresponding week last year. The receipts during August aggregated 5,261,907 pounds, compared with toes plenty and dragging at 25 to 50 sents a in August of last year. From Jan. 1 to with 36,713,993 pounds in the corresponding

The quantity of butter in the Q slney Mar-Some go for much less. Cauliflowers steady ket Cold Storage on Sept. 1 was 176,673 tubs, at 75 cents a box for prime. Lettuce as compared with 174,633 tubs last week and

24,253 tubr, aga not 11,132 tub; last year The total stock in cold storage, therefore 300 925 tubs, compared with 163,781 tubs the corresponding time last year.

-The shipments of leather from Boston the last week amounted in value to \$295.1 previous week, \$118,956; similar week last; \$176,122. The total value of exports of less

\$5.787,743 in 1899.

—The total shipments of boots and shipments of shipments against 76.721 cases last week; correspond period last year 107,443. The total shipme thus far in 1900 have been 2,882 441 cas

against 3 110,054 cases in 1899.

——"Bradstreets" reports the exports wheat (fluor included) for the week as against 2,695 bushels last week and 3 613 443 bushels in 1 Since July 1 the exports of wheat aggregate 944.761 bushels, against 33,122,947 bus last year. Corn exports for the week aggres 3 717,490 bushels, against 3,493 375 bust last week and 4 167,868 bushels in 1899. Of exports since July 1 aggregate 32 091; bushels, against 41,290 924 bushels last year. —In the course of a lawsuit in Liverpool cently the fact was developed that millions eggs are annually imported to Belfast for Russis, and then sent over to England and 8 land and sold as "fresh Irish eggs."

box. Squashes are cheaper at 25 to 35 cents a dox in for scallops and crooknecks and \$1 of bief from Philadelphia; 160 cattle, 1200 quarters of bief from Philadelphia; 160 cattle from Pora barrel for marrow.

Potatoes in moderate supply and prices well maintained at \$1.75 to \$2 for native in barrels, Maine \$1.50 to \$1.75, and B istol Ferry or Long, Island \$2.25 for Rose and barrels, Maine \$1.50 to \$1.75, and B istol 5964 quarters of beef went to London; 4688 ferry or Long Island \$2.25 for Rose and Hebron. Aroostook extra in bulk 50 to 55 Liverpool; 1645 cattle to Glasgow; 450 cattle Liverpool; 1645 cattle to Glasgow; 450 cattle cents a bushel, with fair to good 40 to 45 t) Bristol; 338 cattle to Manchest :: 240 cattle to Hull; 11 000 quarters of beef to Southampton; 66 cattle, 85 sheep to B rmuda and West Indies.

The State Board of Agriculture, through market baraly sustained. Heavy backs \$16.25 medium \$15.50, long cut \$17, lean ends \$19, ham 181/2 centr, raw leaf lard 9 cents, rendered leaf lard 81/2 cents, in pairs 91/2 to 91/2 cents,

pin, or but 12 as on Northern Soy, it well speck of itas "good," "average" or "fair."

The drought of July injured most mowing they found that the fruit held on the trees longer where they were sprayed. The good condition for next year.

Late potences and from drought and from drought and from the trees longer where they were sprayed. The good condition for next year.

Late potences and grad from drought and from the trees light 4% to 5 sents, backs 5% to 7% cents. Late potatoes suffered from drought, and the crop, as a whole, will be below the

> prove to be heavy crops, thus helping out the A slight general increase in the acreage of tobacos is reported from nearly all towns do not prove a large crop. Fotatoes, now being parrested, do not prove a large crop. J. H. Avery, "the in the tobacco region. The crop is generally in excellent condition, with a large, due leaf, which promises to be of good quality. Cutting was well under way as the commence filing their silos.

Apples fell off in condition during the making 52,286,000 bushels, of which 28 326,000 month, but a good crop is generally promapolis, or over bail, and Buffalo 11 167 000 bushels. The visible supply of corn tell off 30 per cent. the past week; now 5,813,000 bushels,

old hens are usually the best sitters and mothers, which is an important feature for those who do not use the incubstor and brooder. Another reason for buying early is that bens or pullets will not at a part of the bens of the bens of part of the bens of the bens of part of the bens of the Peaches are in good supply, 75,446 tasket: still generally far from being in good constill generally far fro in many sections. Frequent rains are against 142,023 cases a week ago and 149,191

Agricultural Fairs for 1900.

Dollar and
Georgia, Southern Interstate, AtlantaOct. 10-97
Indiana, IndianapolisSept. 17-83
Illiquis, Springfiel 1 Sept. 34-29
Massachusette Horticultural, Boston Oct. 2, 3
Michigan, Grand Bapids Sept. 94-93
New Jersey Inter State, TrentonSept. 24 28
North Carolina, Raleigh Oct. 22 27
Nova Scotia, Halifax Bept. 19-80
Oregon, Saiem Sept. 17-38
St. L uis, St. LouisOct. 1-6
South Carelina, ColumbiaOct. 39-Nov. 4
Texas, Dailas
Washington, Spokane
MASSACHUSETTS.
Amesbury and Salisbury, AmesburySept. 27-29
Essex, PeabodySept. 18-9
Franklin, Greenfi id
Hampden East, PalmerSept. 18, 19
Hampshire, AmherstSept. 25, 28
Hamp shire and Franklin, Northampton Oct. 8, 4
Hillside, CummingtonBept. 25, 26
Hingham, HinghamSept. 25, 26
Housa onic, Great Barrington Sept. 26, 3
Marshfield, MarshfieldBept. 19-91
Martha's Vineyard, WestSept. 18, 19
Middlesex North, Lowell dept. 18, 19
Middlesex South, South FraminghamSept. 18, 19
middleser could, could rismingham sept. 18, 19

e. In	Northern Cumberland, HarrisonOct. 9-10
a at	Ou . beriand Farmers' Club, West Cumberland
	Sept. 25, 26
	New Gionesster and Danville, Upper Gionesser
	Sept. 25, 26
for	Hancork County Agricultural, Bine Hill Sept. 18-90
111:	South Kenneber, South Windsor
Year	Pittaton Agricultural and Trotting Park Association.
ther	East Pictston 8 p. 95.97
alnet	Mor b Knox. Union Hant ut 97
41415	Lincoin County, Damari cot a
han-	Dris 01, Brist 1 M 1/8
bors	Oxford County, South Paris
AP 85,	West Off id, Fryeburg
ding	West Penonycot, Exeter
ents	Bagadahoc County, TopshamOct. 9-11
1898,	Richmond Farmers' Clu's, Richmond Corner, Sant. 95
	Waldo County, Belfast
of	VERMONT.
rapr -	Dog River Valley, Northfield
168	Valley Fair Brattleboro8ept. 26, 27
899	Windsor, Woodstock
26	
hels	CONNECTICUT.
PERR	Newton, Newton
hele	Union (Monroe, etc.), Huntington
Jorn	WINGBAM, Brooklyn
	Windham County, Brooklyn Sent 18-90
979	D'SCOD VAILOY, Nangather
	Brantord, Brantord
re	Danbury, Danbury
of	mast Grandy, East Grandy Oct
rom	Guilford, Guilford Sept 26
Bco -	marwinton, Harwinton
	Killingworth, KillingworthOct.
the	Madison, MadisonOct. 3
high	Rockville F ir Association, Bockville Sep', 18 20
b ith	Simebury, SimaburyOct. 3, 4
	PURMUTE BUTTUES, STATIONA BOYINGS CO.

rs, Stafford Springs	Oct.
etc), Huntington	Bept. 18.
Wethersfield	Oct. 2
outh Woodstock	Sept. 17
ott	Oct.
orticultural Society,"	Hartford
alrymen's Association,	Hartford
NEW YORK.	Jan.

leskill	Bept. 24-1
m	

Connecticut Dairymen's Association	Jan.
NEW YORK.	
Af on, Afton	Sept. 18-91
Cobleskili, Cobleskill	Hent. 94.97
Drygen, Drygen	
Dundee, Dundee	
Genesse, Batavia	
Gornam, Resu's Corners	
Morris, Morris	Oct. 9-4
Naples, Naples	
Newark, Newark	
Niagara, Lockport	Sent. 19.99
Oneida, Rome	Sept. 94-98
Ontario, Canandaigua	Sept. 18-90
Orleans, A'blon	Sent 90.99
Oswego, Oswego Falls	Sept. 18.91
Otsego, Cooperstown	Sept. 18-90
Queens-Nassau, Mineola	
Hacket Valley, Potsdam	Hept. 18 21
Richfield Spring*, B. chfield Spring	8
Schoharie, Schoharie	Sept. 17-20
Schuyler, Watkins	
Saneca, Waterloo	Sept. 25-27
Sliver Lake, Perry	Oet. 2. 8
Steuben, Bath	
Suffolk, Biverhead	
Union, Brockport	Sept. 98-9 1
Union, Palmyra	Sept. 9 -99
White Plains, Whi e Plains	Sept. 24-29
Yates, Penn Yan	Sept. 19-91

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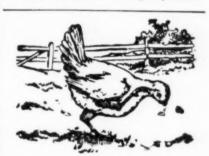
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Chicago now has fifty cent gar, as result of rival companies, yet they tell us in Bosson that competition in the gas market will work no good to the consumer!

The Anglo-Saxon Alliance was really consummated at Bar Harbor last week, when British and American jackies marched arm in arm through the streets.

" Mr. Dooley's Philosophy " will soon be purchasable at the shops. If we can get it into our hearts and minds as well as on to our centre tables it will be well for us. There are few situations in life from which the sage of Archy Road is unable to extract a little fun.

Women who are so unwomanly that they race in balloons, as did two in Pittsburg last week, show all the characteristics of the sex when their contest is to be decided. Madamoiselle Zine and Senorita Della were "but yet women" when the umpire spoke. Both claimed the race.

Will Trinity College, the new Catholic institution for women, really stand with Smith, Wellesley, Vassar, Bryu Mawr and Radeliffe, we wonder? Or will it, like Boston College, here "in our midst," be constantly proclaiming and never establishing its claim to equal right. ?

What a fine trust in man's love for his fellow man must be that which prompted a Harvard graduate to advertise in a Boston paper for " assistance from some wealthy graduate, by loan, or share in Western business, paying large percentage on capital." Enough of that kind of faith would soon overcome the world, according to

Boston will certainly object to any contruction of the Sanday law which will pre vent the sale of beans on the Lurd's Day. Why, its beaus or nothing in hundreds of flat familie! On at least one day a week a single pair of pure bred animals will soon the denizens of the apartment house try to keep up a Boston tradition.

There's a good deal of sense in what young Cornelius Vanderbilt has to say about the importance of a vote at the primary. If more intelligent, well-educated young men would give a few evenings a mon stock by the use of pure bred maler, by year to these political meetings, our municipal and State records would be a good bit less murky than they now are.

And now Maltre Labort is to recoup by means of an American lecturing tour ! It's individual may be but a chance result. a question whether he wouldn't earn more oney exhibiting his wounded arm in the enterprising dime museums of the country To the "intelligent reading public" le cause celebre is already ancient history, and as such is lacking in interest. The proletariat, national master of the Patrons of Hushowever, does not forget so quickly what has stirred its sensibilities.

One of the most interesting features of this campaign is the fashion in which mild philosophical, non-political gentlemen are impelled to throw themselves into the arena and fight their best friends, for goodness knows what. Now there's William Lloyd Garrison and Henry Wood, one an altruist and the other an issimist, sparring with magnificent zeal over William Jennings Bryan. A spectacle to delight Boston-

After all there seems some sense in the demand that to be entitled to graduation at the St. Louis Evangelical Theological Sem inary a student must needs have kept him self "heart free" throughout his course If an embryo minister can't accomplish this feat during his student days, when he lives their wiles, he would hardly be able to weather for even a single six months the assaults of the members of a young ladies guild upon his susceptible heart. And is minister's salary is seldom in its incipiency one upon which a minister may marry.

It is gratifying to note the increase during the past year in ship building in the United States. Complete official returns for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, show that 1446 vessels of 393,168 gross tons were built and documented in the United States Since 1856 this record has been exceeded only twice; in 1864, when 415,740 gross tons were built, and in 1874, when 432,725 gross tons were built. With more American ships we can profit as well on the freighting our farm produce, and the output of our mills, shops and factories, as in the production of these important articles of ex port. We are now paying foreign vessel owners nearly \$200,000,000 per annum for freighting goods of American origin.

The United States Bureau of Animal Industry connected with the Agricultural Department claim that they are able to save cholera infected herds of swine by inoculat ing with their anti-cholera serum. Having officially tested it for three years they claim that in no case has the loss been more than 25 per cent, while in herds not so treated the loss amounts to over 75 per centusually. Last year's experiments showed about 80 per cent. saved, but this year not quite as many, which they account for by the fact that they operated on younger animals this year. The serum now used is a compound one, effective alike at one operation against cholers and swine plague, but the cost is considerable, and they are now working to get a much cheaper article, which will be equally efficient. We wish them success, but advise the pork raisers to keep their hogs in clean yards or pastures, with clean water to drink, a shady place to lie down in during hot weather, and give them clean and wholesome food, just the same as !f no serum could be obtained. This treatment will save more than 75 per cent. of them if carefully followed out.

The condition of affairs in China does not look as favorable as it did a week ago. The allies are not in agreement in regard to the abandonment of Pekin, and allowing the imperial government to return there pending the negotiations for peace, those who know them best, and especially those who have been residents there and prisoners in their hands, being most decidedly bitter against such action. Even one of pensable duties of the commonwealth. And the missionaries urges the prompt decapitation of prominent Chinese officials as the only remedy. To make the matter worse the Chinese leaders not as if they thought the proposal by this country and Russia to evacuate Pekin and treat with them for peace was an indication of weakness on our part, which emboldens they provided mittens for innumerable them to make greater demands upon us, stokers, and with enthusiasm do they now and to commit further atrocities upon supply homes for stray and abused cats.

tisded until their city is destroyed, it has pleased God to call them. their leaders executed, and their territory conficated, the European powers and Japan are likely to try to accommodate hem, even if the United States troops are all withdrawn.

pring than when they are first picked and the charges accumulate against them. They will keep longer if wrapped in wax paper are dying out of society. or even in tissue paper, but it is doubtfu if there is gain enough to repay the trouble unless on some strictly fancy fruit, for which a fancy price can be asked. Some think it best to put apples in storage in open head berrels that they may have ventila tion, but the advantage of so doing is doubted by many. It certainly is not adapted for those that are to be moved far before going into storage, as such need to be packed and pressed into 'he barrel. When apples are stored on the farm where they grew, the open head gives opportunity for examination to see when to ship them, and if they need any assorting before shipping. The use of boxes instead of barrels does not seem likely to become popular excepting for a nearby manket to which they can be carried without covering the box. To pack as nugly as necessary for long transportation, too many will be bruised in the small box, or as many in a bushel as now in a barrel.

We believe in pure bred stock of all species, but as not every one is prepared to invest in such stock we would encourage systematic grading up by the use of pure bred males, always keeping to the same breed for that purpose. There is more need of this with cattle and sheep, that seldom do much better than to double their number each year, of which not more than one-half are likely to be females des rable to breed from to improve the breed, as there are likely always to be some not perfect. With swine one can increase his stock so rapidly that give him a herd, although many think that the half or three quarter grades are quite as vigorous, grow and fatten as well, and the sows are more prolific than the pure breeds. Whether this is true or not we think it would be wise for our agricultural societies to encourage the grading up of comliberal premiums on such stock, at least when shown in flocks and herds of females, if not as single individuals. The number shows that a definite system of improvement has been followed, while a sirgle Some societies do this now, while others refuse to recognize the grade at all, no matter how meritorious its performances.

Mr. Aaron Jones of South Bend, Ind , the "What impresses you as the greatest de- in some of them, a day of ficiencies of our farming?" "Maine ought for the dead and the living. to have five sheep where there is not one. Your fertility is running out, and it cannot be kept up by commercial manares, -sheep are the natural restorers of exhausted land. You ought to increase your poultry, and your farmers should have hundreds of poultry farms where there is not one. Dairying ought to be increased. In Wisconsin there is an average of one creamery to every three and a half square miles of territory all over the State. You can do anything with your fine soil, your nearness to great markets, and your intelligent people which the farmers of Wisconsin or any other State can do." That is good doetrine to preach to them, and it is equally good and true of the farming sections of Massachusetts or any other New England State, or anywhere that our paper may be circulated. We have been preaching it, as well as more bees, more fruit and bester gardens, for 20 years past. But more cows, sheep and poultry will furnish the fertil'zers to grow more fruit and garden vegetables, while more fruit will furnish ectar for more bees.

The Case of The Spinster. In England the case of the spinster has conversation this topic never grows cold. In a land where the matron's chief duty in life is to marry off her flock of daughters the spinster is a problem too awful to be neglected. Of late, however, the wall has been unusually loud, and after being exhausted in private has been prolonged in the newspapers and finally re-echoed in the reviews. In the Scottish Review for July " The Redundancy of Spinster Gentle-

women '' is discussed in all its aspects.

There is absolutely no hope, it seems, that all well-bred English girls shall marry. Lady Jenne writes: "We are a community where the female element is largely in excess of the male." Mrs. Flora Steel says: Take a middle-class family of girls, nice girls, good girls, pretty girls, half of them cannot hope to marry. These opinions are backed up by statistics which we quote for the benefit of the body of Massachusetts insters, and for such of their bachelor brothers as have a taste in this direction. For every one hundred males there were in England and Wales 105 females in 1881 and 106 females in 1891, while in London there were 112 females at both census periods. These figures are not startling, to be sure, but when the census gentleman takes us into the Kensington quarter, well known as the home of the upper and well-to-do middle classes, a most alarming state of things is to be found. Among the "middle and gentle orders " fifty-four spinsters to thirty married women! The Hon. Coralie Glynn, a lady who

eems to have imbibed Sarah Grand's doc trines, though not as yet to have attained that writer's height of notoriety, accepts the shocking Kensington situation with a fair degree of complacency. The women who do not get married she characterizes as Nature's nuns " (plagiar zed from Miss Wilkins?) and further describes as " physiwhatever that may mean. And then she adds, " In those bee and ant communities, whose excellent laws are ever being held up for our admiration, we know that the nenters-that is to say, the non-child-beari g insects-perform many of the most indismay not our latter day women draw a not unfitting parallel from them?" Certainly they may, dear Coralie, in England, In Boston the noble army of spinsters would prefer to do the work without using the figure. Long have they served gladly on the boards of orphan asylums, plithely have our people, and to massacre our troops Jointly and severally indeed do our spinsters with them he has out about 125 miles of

when opportunity occurs. If they will not do their duty in that state of life to which waterways which are 20, 30 and even 40 feet

sure to be unprofitable with apples that ated." And isn't this solution quite as are not strictly choice. Poor apples, poorly satisfactory on the whole as are the is run into the Irrquois river. packed, are not in better demand in the answers of the gifted English women, several of whom despairingly conclude that worthless is proving the most valuable, as the love sentiment and the ideal of home

Memorial Day.1

The large attendance at the encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic last week at Chicago shows that neither sime nor old age has weakened the devotion of the veteran soldiers to their country and flag, and the cause for which they fought, nor has it lessened the feeling of comradeship which unites them, no matter how far apart they were when in the service or how widely severed their homes may be now. That such a gathering should take place this year, on the eve of a presidential election, without one note of political discord he directs when the cats shall be out, the to mar the harmony, shows that today, as 35 years ago, there is for them one interest, hat of the whole country, which is paramount to partisan politics. They went into the army with various party beliefs and vari us religious opinions, but intent on same various opinions still, and be divided by the different local interests of States all is one country, and to that State interthe improvement of common stock by a ests and State rights must ever be subordinate.

We rejoice to see that the suggestion to change the date of our Memorial Day met present. We know not whether such a plan emanated from those who think the workingman has too many holidays, or from church and in the cemetery. Such was not other Illinois counties. the idea of those who first formed the order of the Grand Army of the Rapublic, nor of day for that purpose, nor did they fix upon an anniversary of any of the great battles of the war or upon that which marked its

Now all creeds, all people, everywhere throughout the United States, can unite in showing their respect for the dead and the living who helped to preserve the Uaion, without in any way could oting with their religious or political principles. The observance of the Sauday before Memorial Day in many of the churches as a Memorial Sabbath for the soldier has become a custom in many places, and it makes of that day what perhaps those who suggested this bandry, is reported as having said when change would make of Memorial Day,-a asked, while on a recent visit to Maine, day sacred to the memory of the dead, and, in some of them, a day of sole mn prayer

But while there are living soldiers who can turn out to do honor to the memory of the comrades who have gone before them, they have the right to parade to the sound of martial music, with, if they wish, the noise of cannon and the blaze of fireworks. To do this on Sanday would seem to most of them, as to others, a desecration of the Sabbath Day. To be restricted from so doing would seem like a slight to them and to those whom they honor

the observance of Thanksgiving Day and even of Christmas Day to a Sunday as for changing Memorial Day, for few now look upon D c. 25 as being the anniversary of nnon the last Thursday in No. vember as being the anniversary of any be thankful. We may meet in our churches on those days to be thankful and rejoice, and young people will continue to play bail, and dance, and enjoy themselves in other ways without feeling any lack of respect for what the day may signify.

Nor do we think that the custom of making Memorial Day a day more conspicuous nee more crept into print. As a subject of for games and sports than as a memory day for the dear dead is a growing one. We know that it is not in this State. Wherever the day is observed, the tendency is toward a more general observance of it by all classes of people, and to a laying aside of all other pursuits of business or pleasure while the caremonies of the day shall last. From the grayhaired, who remember the day when the soldiers left home, to the children in the schools, whose parents even were then unborn, all unite in giving that one day, not only to honoring the memory of the patriotic dead, but to the teaching or the learning of such lessons of love for and devotion to our country, and of sacrifices for its sake, as are taught by the lives and the death of those over whose graves the flowers are strewn, and by the honors that are shown them.

May it ever be so, and when the people shall get so that they cannot devote a day for that purpose without taking the day that we have been taught to consider as sacred to Divine worship, then will "the sacredness of this one day of patriotic memories" have departed forever, and the original purpose for which it was established have been forgotten or be likely soon to

A Swamp Farm.

The Indianapolis Press tells of a farm of 33,000 acres near the Kankakee and Irc quois rivers, most of which was under water ten years ago. Now more than 15,000 acres are under cultivation, and next year several the cleo substitutes, may have the advantage thousand more will be added, and it is pro- of looking and tasting like butter and keeposed to keep on with the work until it is all a garden. Stop and think of over 50 they are as digestible as sweet butter, and square miles in one farm.

To inspect it and the growing crops the reporter had to ride 19 miles in a direct line on a locomotive, owned, as was the cally passive and mentally neutralized "_ railroad on which it run, by the owner of the farm. They rode through 8000 acres of tasseling torn and 6500 acres of oats. While it was early to estimate the growing crops for this year, the oats are expected to thresh out an average of about 35 bushels per acre, worth some \$45,000 at 20 cents a bushel. They hope for 60 bushels of corn

to the acre, amounting to \$260,000. And these are not all the crops, as about 500 acres are in other crops. Last year the products were 250,000 bushels of corn,150,000 bushels of oats, 25,000 bushels of other grain, 150,000 bushels of onions, or 25 caroads, and 50,000 bushels of potatoes.

When the owner, Mr. B. J. Gifford, bought this land ten years ago he shipped in two great dredges from the East, and

wide at the top and 15, 20, 30 and 35 feet For though, perhaps, passing strange, it's wide at the bottom. The cost of these main none the less a fact that Massachusetts ditches is placed at about \$3 per acre. Then spinsters cheerfully accept their "re- there are smaller ditches 10 to 12 feet across dundancy" and are wont to attrib- and into them run still other smaller ute their unmarried condition to Providence, instead of to "club life," to parallel lines 80 or 90 rods apart, leaving It seldom pays to put second-class fruit "economic conditions," or to the fact fields which are drained by tile drains. The of any kind into cold storage. It is very that they have been "highly edu-soil taken from the main disches is put upon the land between them, and the water

> The land which was thought the most that which was entirely covered with water is a deep black muck, in some places from 30 to 50 feet deep, all decaying vegetable matter, and so combustible that care must be taken to prevent its catching fire.

> He puts the land out to tenants upon oneyear leases, and he furnishes land, fue' houses and barns, while the tenants furnish the equipment, seeds and labor. They have two thirds of the crops, and he takes one third, and he through his foremen inspects all seed, directs the rotation of crops, tells when to begin plowing, how deep to plow, and how the crop shall be cultivated. Each foreman has from 3000 to 6000 acres to superintend. Through his stenographers corn shocked or other crops be harvested He pays \$1 an acre for all new ground broken in addition to the grop allowance of two thirds.

Upon what were islands in the old swamp he has comfortable, roomy new te o saving the Union. They may hold the story tenement houses for the tenants, and there are now five towns, three postoffices and eight graded schools on the farm. He widely severed by distance, and by their has good roads on it as any in the county many different industries, but they feel that and windmills pump water for houses and farms. It is intended that the railroad shall run direct to Chicago from the farm, so that he can deliver his own products in his own cars and over his own tracks.

Mr. Gifford started out as a poor boy. He but small approval among the veterans served four years in the army and then entered the practice of law, but he saw in railroad building, which he followed for a time, and in awamp reclaiming greater those who would make that day a day of future possibilities, and has made several religious observance out of a mistaken idea fortunes. He has done similar work in that we cannot show a proper respect to reclaiming lands before, thousands of acres the memory of cur comrades excepting in the in Champaign County. 111, in Ford and

None of the land in this tract is for sale, but he expects to see the time when every those who first advised the observance of a acre will be worth \$100 per sore, at which Memorial Day. They did not select Sun. much of it is now valued, but which he would not sell at that price.

An Increasing Coal Trade,

As so many farmers in our Eastern States burn coal in winter, even though they own wood lots, it may interest some of them to know that the demand by other countries for American coal has increased from 2 375,451 tons in the first seven months of 1898 to 4,601,755 tons in the same part of 1900. If this increased demand continues, we may expect coal to advance in price. Among the marked changes in demand were 77,407 tons to Germany and 4028 to France, which had none before, and to other European ecuntries, not including Great Britain, on increase from 2107 tons to 196,950 tons. British North America from 1,688,398 tons increased to 3,253,803 tons, Mexico from 243.938 to 415.834. Cuba from 114,655 to 241,712, Porto Rico from 2621 to 15,313 and other West India Islands from 144 546 to 188,810. Brazil from 13,169 to 38,988, Colombia from 8633 to 10.643, and other South American countries from 9773 to 56,184. The Hawaiian Islands took 21,001 tons this year and none in 1898, while we sent 41,068 tons to the Philippine Islands instead of 4810. Asia and Oceanica bought less, but other countries not named in There are as good reasons for changing creased from 12,460 tons to 29,116 tons.

Dairy Motes.

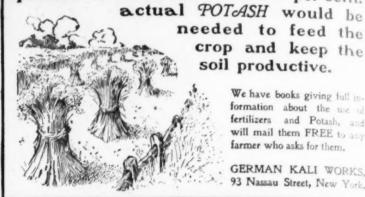
especial event for which the people should on the stove, perhaps with an iron cricket fat. Then he owned up that all were from top of the milk. Then it was set away to any other much cheaper than I would her drive off bad odors which it might get they think they are familiar with? from the food or from stables not over lean. It might also absorb some odors in the kitchen, though it was not usually put on while the cooking was being done, but people were not as fastid ons as now, and no one expected the flavors of June butter in what was made in the winter. In fact, but few made butter in the winter months. unless by accident a cow came fresh when not expected, or one was left farrow that milk might be had for the children or to go with the kettle of mush or the brown bread. And how good those same bowls of mush and milk used to taste to the boys who had grown tired of boiled dinners or of fried pork and potatoes, or codfish. The heating of the milk or cream by this

process produces much of the same results upon the character of the butter fats as is done by the process used in making the 'renovated" or " patent process" butter, excepting that the butter is made largely from butter so far gone in decay or which was for some reason so strongly flavored or so filthy looking as to be unsalable. The heating and acrating while cooling has the effect of removing the objectionable odors from it. but it does not destroy all the bac eria, and it spoils again very quickly. Yet we know of no method of detecting any difference be tween the renovated butter when new and the butter from pasteurized milk. Perhaps some way may be discovered by and by. We look upon both as being substitutes for good butter as much as is margarine or butterine, and while the pasteurized butter, like ing longer in a tropical climate, we doubt if think they really furnish little nutrition to the human system. If in this we do an injustice to the pasteurizing system, we will acknowledge it when we see our mistake, but until then we shall profess not to have our butter or cream boiled.

Many dairymen who grow calves are accustomed to use a little oil meal as an addition to the skimmilk, to replace the butter fat taken out in skimming of separating the milk, but in New Zealand they supply the fat by using col liver oil. They give each calf about two ounces a day from the time they begin using skimmilk, for about 80 days, when they think the calf no longer needs milk, and they stop it. The orude oil costs them 75 cents a gallon, and there are 160 cunces in a gallon, so that it adds about one cent a day to the cost of raising the calf. We think it costs but about 40 to 50 cents a gallon here.

Prof. H. H. Dean of the Oatario Agri- passing through the pipe is cooled in sum-

A S much POTASH should be given back to the land as the crop takes from it. Thirty bushels of wheat remove thirty pounds of actual POTASH; therefore 500 pounds of a fertilizer with 6 per cent.



crop and keep the soil productive. We have books giving full information about the use

> GERMAN KALI WORKS. 93 Nassau Street, New York

The ENSILAGE Cutting Season 1

GASOLENE ENGINES

Charles J. Jager Company, 174 High Street, cor. Batterymarch, Boston, Mas



cultural College rays: "Three hundred mer and warmed in winter, and thus pounds of milk, testing 4 35 per cent. fat, brought to near the proper temperature for produced 344 pounds of green cheese and 33 good results in keeping fruit. To complete pounds of cured cheese. On the same day, the system several flues should lead through and under the same conditions of handling the top of the cave to the open air above. as far as possible, 300 pounds of milk, test- The sum of the capacities of these floes ing 3.15 per cent. of fa', produced 272 pounds should at least be equal to the capacity of of green and 26 pounds of cured cheese. A the ventilator leading into the cave difference of 12:10 per cent, in fat made a difference of seven pounds in the yield of cured cheese from 300 pounds of milk, or at the rate of 23 pounds per 100 pounds of milk. At eight cents per pound of cheese it is in many places a serious one. Wells and makes a difference of about 18 cents per 100 springs have given ont. Field and garden

"Another good illustration will suffice. This time we had two vats of milk, 300 pounds in each, one which tested four per for many years. There is but little fall cent. fat and the other 31. The yield of feed; in many places the grass has not even oured cheese from the former was 301 started since it was out, and the fields are pounds and from the latter 26t, a difference dry and brown. Farmers are feeding their of 42 pounds. We have numerous instances dows with fodder corn in order to keep up where the difference is as great or greater than in the cases cited, which goes to show that all milk should be tested as it comes to the factories, and the proceeds of sales divided according to its cheesems king value and not according to its bulk."

The editor of the Journal of Agriculture. Montreal, makes an estimate of the value as well as usual. Some farmers are cutting of good pastures. He claims to be well ac- their corn, which has matured rapidly for quainted with some of the finest pastures in the past few days. The hot dry weather England, from which the well-known has caused fruit, especially apples to drop from the trees to a considerable extent been in grass from time immemorial, and the Still the crop of winter apples promises to tenants pay at least \$10 an acre as annual rent for them. It takes three acres to pasture a cow a year, and the cows average 418 cents per bushel. A few farmers have compounds of cheese, worth \$42, a calf worth \$15,and the whey is worth about \$15 to feed the pigs. This, then, gives as the income kets now, one merchant in Williamntic from three acre', and the labor and use of a having purchased the entire product of a cow about \$67 or \$23.33 per acre. The rent peach grower in Tolland. The peaches being \$10 or more, the labor is not always are picked and shipped to him daily. Pears well paid for when cows fall below the bave been and still are plenty, and sell at

We lately heard of a man who decided to have the milk of his herd tested for butter fat by the Babcock test. The herd showed about the usual variation in quality, but the test for one cow was so very low as to arouse a suspicion in his mind that it was The system of pasteurizing milk is a not correct. He said he would bring in the birth of our Saviour, any more than modification or an improvement upon that some more samples the next day, and he Columbia Ch. Seed of which was practised when we were young. took in some half dozen. These tested very We have frequently seen pans of milk sit nearly alike in quality, but all were low in or a brick or a kettle of water under them the same cow that tested so low the day to prevent the milk from scorohing, until before. Said he, "I have thought that cow the cream began to rise and wrinkle up on one of the best I had, and would have sold cool and for the cream to finish rising. This Now I am satisfied she is one of the poorest was most usually done in the winter, and it I have, and the first man who makes an milk yield. was supposed to hasten the rising of the offer for her will take her away." How cream before the milk froze, and also to many others are thus deceived in the cows

And another question we want to ask. How much is this power of producing butter fat hereditary? We ask this because another man told us that when he had his herd tested, one cow was much inferior to the others, showing but about three per cent. of fat. A two-year-old daughter of his, sired by a good bull, was tested at the same time, and while she, like most of the young stock, was better than her dam, she was much the poorest in the group of her age, all from the same sire. We think that we should not care to raise calves from that strain of cows as long as we had better ones to breed from, and that was just his opinion, though they will be subjected to further tests later in the season and after they have been longer in milk.

Storing Apples.

The question of the best manner of the storage of the apple crop will soon be up for consideration. The Department of Agriculture has been collating some information upon this subject, and concludes that a vast quantity of apples spoil every year simply through careless or improper storage.

The storing of fruit under dwelling houses is not recommended. A certain amount of decay is inevitable, and the rotting fruit becomes a propagating place for disease germs which permeate the rooms above.

A pit or cave, if carefully constructed,

will keep apples very satisfactorily, and has the advantage of being the least costly of any possible storage construction. Such a physical condition, and this will not obtain as described by the department is CAVE usually built into a hillside, sloping toward the north, so that the entrance is protected from the southwest winds that prevail during summer and autumn. In moist soils the cave must be walled; in dry soils no walls are required. Upright posts along the sides support the top, which is made of poles; over the poles is a layer of coarse hav, and over the hay soil to the depth of two feet. Several flues are made for ventilation. Such a cave may be built any desired dimensions; some are being planned with doors in each end and large enough to allow a passageway for a wagon through them. The best system of ventilation and the most even and desirable temperature can be maintained by use of an underground ventilation pipe leading from an opening in the floor of the cave to a similar opening on the surface of the ground several rods away. The pipe should be large enough to provide sufficient air for the cave, and should have valves at each opening to regulate the supply. The air in BALDWIN, ROBBINS & OO., Boston

Connecticut Farm Notes.

The severe drought in this section still continues and the question of water supply in the value of this milk for cheesemaking. crops are wilting, and in some places large forest trees are turning brown and the leaves drying up. It is the worst drought the milk supply as much as possible

This has been greatly diminished and the supply of cream and butter is hardly equal to the demand.

The potato crop has suffered, and compared with last year, the crop will be a light one and of poorer quality. Corn while looking fairly well has not filled out be a fair one. Fall apples are plenty Gravensteins are selling at from 40 to 60

menced filling their silos. Native peaches are coming into the marfrom 70 cents to \$1 per bushel.

Eggs sell readily at 20 to 24 cents per dezen. In this little farming town things seem to be booming at the present time, several new dwelling houses are being erected, and a new town building is being erected at the centre. Farm property ought to be in better dem , nd than the past

Sheltering Milch Cows.

The cool nights of fall should admonish lairymen to this k especially of their cowe To allow the animals to be exposed in open pastures until the nights are decidedly freezing is to invite a steady decrease in

My own experience bears me out in the assertion that the early stabling of cows in

the fall pays. Is is the neglected cow that never fills the milking pail, the cow that arises stiff and sore on autumn mornings from her berth in

a frosty pasture. Unless the nights are warm and pleasant at this season, it is wise after the evening's milking to give the cows a feeding of fodder

corn or freshly out rower, and let them lie on dry bedding in the stable all night. The fodder can be fed to them in their mangers, and will result in a much more boundiful yield of milk in the morning than f the cows lay out through a frosty night.

Rowen freshly cut from the meadows forms a valuable adjunct to the fall feed o delry cows.

If cut with a scythe or machine up to within as late as the 20th of September, sui

ficient time will elapse for a subsequent growth to cover and protect the grass roots before freezing weather sets in. The practice of pasturing cows on the aftermath of meadows is indeed disastrons to the integrity of the latter, as is usually

evidenced by the limited growth of grass in Better out the feed as above stated and

et the cows receive benefit without injuring the mesdows. If it is too late in the season for another growth of grass to cover the ground the stubble should be topdressed with stable compost containing a liberal proportion of

This, of course, will not only protect the roots from freezing, but will act as a fer tilizer also.

In closing, let me again earnestly erjoin every dairyman against letting cows remain outside of warm shelter on nights cold enough to produce frost. Cows should upless they are humanely treated now. Be merciful to your cows if you expect to succeed financially in the dairy business. GEORGE E NEWELL.

COWS AND OTHER ANIMALS

Are sufject to much inconveniet trouble with parasits. A spot on the specimen mars the beauty, even if its mallest consequence. A healthy must be in perfect condition.

P. D. Q. Powders Successfully prevents that terribe it and biting. It kills the little chap that of eploys a rich halvest. Olean to use, not stick on or it jure the bair or skin, it a soft sweet surface, has the freed mot sired. One pound box, 75 cents. Ask sired. One pound box, 75 cents. Ask challer for it or sent by us for price, postsge 163 extra.

WORCESTER COMPOUND CO., Worcester, Mass.

en back from it. e thirty ore 500 er cent. uld be ed the eep the

ive. giving full int the use of Potash, and FREE to any

for them. LI WORKS, t, New York.

winter, and thus per temperature for fruit. To complete s should lead through the open air above. ities of these flues il to the capacity of nto the cave.

oston, Mass

Farm Notes. in this section still stion of water supply ious one. Wells and . Field and garden in some places large ing brown and the s the worst drought re is but little fall he grass has not even and the fields are ers are feeding their in order to keep up oh as possible. y diminished and the aster is hardly equal

suffered, and comthe crop will be a orer quality. Corn rell has not filled out e farmers are outling matured rapidly for The hot dry weather cially appler, to drop considerable extent apples promises to apples are plenty. ing at from 40 to 60 w farmers have com-

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Milch Cows. fall should admonish

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EORGE E. NEWELL. ND ANIMALS ueh inconvenience and

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2. Powders ts that terrible itching he little chap that usually st. Olean to use. Does se the hair or skin, leaves, has the effect most detection, 15 cents. Ask your liby us for price, and

R COMPOUND CO., ceater, Mass.

CO., Boaton,

MARKETS BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

> Week ending Sept. 12, 1900. Amount of Stock at Market.

Shotes and Fat Cattle, Sheep, Suckers Hogs Veals this week. 3573 7016 78 20,005 1839 Last week. 4190 8171 110 26,095 1737

Values on Northern Cattle, etc.

Beef.—Per hundred pounds on total weight of side, tallow and meat, extra, \$6@6.75; first quality, \$5.50@6.75; second quality, \$5.00@5.25; third quality, \$4.00@4.75; a few c single sirs, \$7.00@7.75; some of the poorest, bulls sto., \$3.00@3.75. Oows and Young Unives.—Fair quality, \$20@ 58; extra, \$40@48; fancy milch cows, \$50@65; arrow and dry, \$12@25.

Stores.—Thin young cattle for farmers: year-logs.\$10@20; two-year-olds.\$14@30; three-year-lds.\$22@40. 9heep.—Per pound, live weight, 21/2@30;extra, 3 45/40; sheep and lambs per head, in lots, 12.50@5/40; lambs, 4@60

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Veals. He	orses
watertown righton		5787 1229	11,790 8,215		35

Maine. At Brighton.	W A Farnham M G Flanders		
P A Berry 20	B M Ricker		10
Thompson & 20 510	Canada		
M D Holt & Son 16	At Watert		
Libby Bros 16 106			
W A Gleason 20	J Gould		
Harris & Fel-	R Bickerdike		240
lows 30 268			
F L Howe 16	Ironsides	728	
r Tracy 9	AIREOTA		
CR Hall 17		-	
Wardweil & Mc-	NEDMAW		
Intire 36	Co	2	1100
SEE ton 7			
A W Stanley 10	RIACO	mw.	
A imond 15	At Stright	OB.	
E R Fove 9	H Baldwin	14	
HM Lowe 7			
TO THE ME THE	Massachus	etts	
saw Hampshire.	At Waterto	wn	
At Birtghton	J S Henry	47	4
A C Foss 19 219	W A Bardwell	19	
W A Marshall 3 125	O H Forbush	8	

A C Foss	19	219	W A Bardwell	19	
W A Marshal				8	
W G Brown	26	-20	W F Dennen		
A L N & 40 AT	A M	leel	At Brig	hton	
fin			J S Henry	69	4
Ed Sargent	7	40		21	
tico Harris	22	-	Scattering	80	
H B Moulton			H A Gilmore	1.8	
& CO	10	15			
G Peavey		10		23	
Courser & Sar			D A Walker	2316	
born	12	51	C D Lewis	2	
Geo Heath		200	H E Eames	2	
At Water					
H A Wilcox			Wester	rn	
Streck &	-	-	At Brigh	ton.	
Wood	18	75	Morris Beef		
W # Wallace		48		253	
				1052	
Verme	ont.		8 8 Learned	102	
At Water			Sturtevant &		
Fred Savage			Haley	100	
H N Jenne		22	AIN & DA	& W	
N H Woodwa		63	Co.		
n B Combs			NEDM&W		
W G Townser				1	470
D.O Noonan		0.0	At Water	tews	١.
ALN & D. d		leel	G A Sawyer		421
			J A Hatha-		
Co					

Expert Traffic.

The English market for cattle has improved and sales are at a higher range with latest returns at 12½ 24.4c, d. w., range cattle at 11½ 26. 12½c. From Boston for the week 2579 cattle, 240 heep and 133 horses. Fully one-third of shipments week from Canada.

Shipments an destinations - On steamer Winifiedian, for Li erpool, 800 cattle by Switt & Co.; 21 horses by E. Show. On steamer Michigan, for Liverpool, 275 cattle by Morris Beel Company, 101 state and 103 Canadian cattle by J. A Hathaway; 70 Canada cattle by J. Gould; 240 canada sheep by . Bickerdyke. On steamer Irishman, for Liverpool, 728 Canada cattle by Gordon & Ironsides. On steamer Anglian, for London, 250 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 252 do. by Swift & Co., 59 horses by E. H. Schloeman; 33 co. by R. Hayden 20 d.s. by P. Gaslet

Horse Susiness. A better tone to the market than a week ago,

better tone to the market than a week ago, i dealers seemed more encouraged. The mand is for draught hors, so i 1200 m 1500 lbs.
L. H. Brockway's sale stable 1 oad of Westadd 1 from Malue; sold 30 head expresses at \$12 @175; Maine drivers from \$800 m of the sale stable sold 100 dd; a little mo.e call and a shade improvement prices; good chunks at \$135@175; drivers, bd 200 At A. W Davis's Notthamptoneet sale stable an attractive sale of pacers, ed and family horses, at a range of \$100 m of 500 m of 500

Union Yards, Watertown.

Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1900. The disposals of beef cattle were certainly not active still the stock commanded the rates of last week, but a slow trade. Butchers were slow in their bids not particularly pleased with the city meat market. W. G. Townsend sold steers, of 1420 and 1520 ibs at 4 & 434, c; 1 bul at \$20.50. Wallace sold a few beef cattle a last week's range. J. A. Hathaway sold it steers, of 1550 ibs, at 53, c; 20 of 1500 ibs at 60 ib of 1475 ibs at 53, c; 20 of 150 ibs at 55, c.

Milch Cows. A fair supply, with no improvement in prices mmon cows, \$20@38; extra cows, \$40@48 totce cows, \$50@65.

Fat Hogs. Rule steady in price, with Western at 51/4@ 51/4 c, i. w. a ocal hogs, 61/4@63/4 c, d. w. Sheep Houses.

Veal Calves.

Market prices compare favorably with last teek, with fair arrivals. H. A. Wilcox sold 18 alves, 1800 bs, at 5½c. W. F. Wallace, 44, of 1200 bs at 5½c. H. N. Jenne, 28 calves 1050 bs at 6½c, 2 calves at 5c. Live Poultry. 21/4 tons, at 91/2 210c for mixed lots by the

Droves of Veni Culves. Breves of Veal Calves.

M. D. Holt & Son, 50; Libby Bros., 65; W. Gleason, 7; Harris & Fellows, 125; F. L. owe, 32; F. Tracy, 13; C. R. Hail, 30; Wardell & McIntire, 67; S. E. Eaton, 20; A. W. anley, 20; A. Dimone, 40; E. R. Foye, 7; M. Lowe 40.

New Hampshire—E. Sargent, 31; W. G. Brown, 5; W. A. Marshail, 9; A. C. Foss, 7; H. Boulton & Co., 75; G. Peavey, 30; Courser & anborn, 3; H. A. Wilcox, 30; Breek & Wood, 4; W. F. Wallace, 175.

Vermont—Fred Savage, 45; H. N. Jenne, 33; M. A. Wilcox, 30; Breek & Wood, 3; H. Woodward, 6; H. B. Combs, 14; W. G. Wilsend, 16; D. O. Noonan, 35; W. A. Ricker, 30; W. A. Farnham, 21; M. G. Flanders, 95; M. Ricker, 40.

M. Ricker, 40.

M. Ricker, 40.

Massachusetts-J. S. Henry, 157; W. A. Bardell, 15; W. F. Dennen. 4; R. Connors, 24; scatring, 150; B. A. Gilmore, 38; W. Mills, 13;

A. Walker, 16; C. D. Lewis, 3; H. E. Eames Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday Stock at yards: 2060 cattle, 1229 sheep 8215 logs, 939 caives, 125 horses. From West, 607 cattle, 8100 hogs, 125 horses. Maine, 43 cattle, 831 sheep, 42 hogs, 591 caives New Bampstire, 48 cattle, 344 sheep 28

Hood Heauty and utility. Strong constitutions and great dairy quality.
Exonomical producers. Paylog
cow. Greatest winners in the
greatest butter tests ever conducted, World's Fair, Ohleago,
1898, and winners in the show
ring. Breeding stock of all ages
generally for sale.

calves. Massachusetts, 243 cattla. 4 she p. 73 hogs, 320 calves. Connecticut, 14 cattle
Tuesday—The arrivals of cattle were 2060 head for beef and store purposes. The market for beef cattle compares favorably with last week. Not a large supply on the Eastern train, but from the West a good line of beef cattle for export and home slaughter. O. H. Forbush sold his best cows, of 1070 bs, at 33 55 and next grade, of 980 bs, at 34/4c; 3 beef cows at 34/4c, 2 2600 bs. 1 beef ow, of 880 bs, at 34/4c West ern steers, of 1450@1525 bs, at 54/2@6/4c, l. w.

Cows come in freely, notwithstanding slow sales of last week. Ask the dealers why they do not curtail receipts and the answer is that they have to come when they drop their calf. Market is slow for cows but the better grades change hands after a fashion within quotations Ed. Kimball sold 30 milch cows from \$40360. W. A. Bardwell sold 2 fancy milker at \$50 each Libby Bros sold cows at \$30350. J. 8 Henry, with 90 odd head, sold at \$28355, as to quality. Milch Cows. Veni Cnives

Market prices much the same as last week. Some of the selected best at better than 614c but general lots at 54g@t 34c S. Tracy sold 13 calves of 120 bs, at 53cc. R. Connors sold 24 calves, 120 bs, at 6c

Late Arrivats and Saies.

4heep.—Per pound, live weight, 2%@30;extra, 365%c; sheep and lambs per head, in lots, \$1.50@5%c; sheep and lambs per head, in lots, \$1.50@5%c; sheep and lambs per head, in lots, \$1.50@5%c; sheep and lambs per head, in lots, \$1.50@5.60; sheep and good vpply of ceef cattle and milch cows; shotes all the sheep cow remain very much the part of dealers to effect sales. As yet no activity to the trade Beef cows remain very much the same as last week in price, but an improvement is quite probable. Libbs poss, sold cows from \$25@50.

ardwell & McIntire sold 2 springers at \$25@cach, 2 at \$40@45, 5 milch cows at \$30@40, 6 oxen, o 1200@1450 bs, at 4½ \$54%c Hairis & Fellows, 2 fancy cows at \$0 each with sales at \$25@30.

Petis -65c@\$1.25.

former there are sheep country lots, \$25 B. M. Ricker, 3 extra cows at \$40 each Thompson & Hanson, 7 cows at \$40@50 and some at \$25@30.

Thompson & some at \$25@30. Slow market at \$1.50@2.50 for small pigs \$3.50@c.50 for shotes.

Boston Produce Market.

Wholesale Prices

Poultry.
Fresh Killed.
Northern and Kastern— Spring ducks 10@12½ Green geese 16@18 Chickens, choice reasting, spring @18 12@15 Fowls, catro choice 12@15 Fowls, extra choice 12@15 Fowls, catro choice 12@13 Figeons, tame & doz 100@1 35 Western frozen— Turkeys, choice 11@11½ Turkeys, com. to good 8@9 Chickens, choice, large 11@15 Foreign 10@11 Chickens, medium 8@10 Ducks 10@12½ Geese 10@12½ 10@12
Fowls, good to choice
Live Poultry.
Powis 計

Old Cocks	108179
Live Poultry.	
Powls Ph. 10 Roosters Ph. 53 Spring Chickens Ph. 5	4.66
Butter.	
Note.—Assorted sizes quoted below 20, 30, 50 lb, tubs only.	v include
Oreamery, extra-	
Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes Northern N. Y., assorted sizes Northern N. Y., large tubs	22 m 22 m 22 m
Western, asst. spruce tubs21	140
Western, large ash tubs	21@
Creamery, northern firsts	19220
Creamery, seconds	17, 18
Creamery, eastern	18621
Dairy, Vt. extra	20.0
Dairy N. Y. extra	
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. firsts	17418
Dairy N. Y. and Vt. seconds	15 6 16
West, imitation creamery, small tube	
extra	16,21614
West imitation cr'y , large tubs firsts	16.0
" imitation creamery seconds	160
" ladle firsts and extras	15a 151/4
Repoyated	18 4 19 1/1
Boxes	
Extra northern creamery22	140
Extra western creamery	22@
Extra dairy	21@
Common to good	17@19

	Common to good	17@19
	Trunk butter in 1/4 or 1/4 lb prints	
4	Extra northern creamery	23 6
	Extra northern dairy	220
2	Common to good	17@19
d	Extra western creamery	22 221
1	Cheese.	
1	New York, twins, extra P B	@104
0	" firsts D Ib	944@10
r	Vt. twins extra P D	@104
R.		
	seconds # Ib	9個の
,	Sage cheese, extra, P fb	13 @
r	Ohio Flats, extra	944 10
y .	Western twins, extra	104
0 1 7 1 2 1	Western, fair to good	9210
	Eggs.	

Eggs.
Nearby and Cape fancy,
Potatoes .

nt	Potatoes
rs, n- rs, oc hir	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
0.	Green Vegetables.
ot of ore of old of old	Beets, new, # bush. 50@ Cabbage, new, # hundred. 3 00@4 00 Carrots, new, # bush. 50@ Lettuce, # box 00@1 00 Cucumbers, # bun 3 00@6 00 Onions, native. # bu. 50.26 Parsiey, # bu. 20@25 Radishes, # box. 40@50 Btring beans— Native wax # bush 75@1 00
all	Native green, 47 Dush
10	Shell beans, P bush
ic;	Squash, new, marrow, & bblcr1 00@

8.	Spinach, native, ₱ bu 20 40 Turnips, flat, ₱ box 40 350 Turnips, yellow, ₱ bbi 1 50@ Tomatoes, native, ₱ bu 25 440
	Domestic Green Fruit.
8	Apples, \$\psi\$ bbl Gravenstein
19	com. to good, w bakt. buggers
9 19 1d	" Cal., P box 1 50@2 00
p,	Plums, " \$\psi\$ bskt 15\(\alpha 40 \) Blueberries, native, \$\partial ct_1 \) 8\(\alpha 10 \)
X	Grapes, & carrier, Del., 50060
id	Niagara 40@50
	black 40@50
9,	Muskmelons, ₱ crate
-4	Hides and Pelts.

B	Grapes, & Carrier, Dele.	ı.
d l	Niagara 40@50	Ł
d	1) 11 11 black 40a,50	ı
ŏ		Ł
		Ł
3,	Watermelons, & nun	Ł
-	Pineapples, each 5@121/4	
11	Hides and Pelts.	l
st B	Steers and cows all weights 6@61/4	Ł
	Decots and company	ı
P.E.	Bulls 6@6	ı
5	Hides, south, light green salted 7 44 98%	ı
	" dry flint 15@151/9	l
	" " salted 13@	ı
	" buff, in west 814 @814	ı
0	" salted # B81/2@83/4	ł
0		ł
	Calfskins, 5 to 12 hbs each 80@1 35	ł
	" overweights, each	ł
	Deacon and dairy skins 40 g 60	ł
a.	Lambskins each, country 30@40	ı
٧.	Country Pelts, each 65@1 26	ı
4.	Country Petes, each	ì
d.		ŧ
d- V.	· Page	ı
7 .		ı
, ,	Choice Canadian 20 hr 1 15/21 90	ł
	Choice Canadian P bu	ı
n.	Common	1
n. B	Green peas, Western choice	1
8:	Green peas, Scotch 20@1 25	ı
d		1

	Country Pelts, each 95@1 25
	· Pens.
•	Choice Canadian 7 bu
	Common "
i	Green peas, Scotch 20@1 25
,	Dried Apples.
	Evaporated, fancy to extra fancy 36
	Grass Seeds.
-	Timothy, *P bu, Western
5	Clover, \$\Phi\$ 10@12 Red Top, western, \$\Phi\$ 50 fb sack 225@275 fancy recleaned, \$\Phi\$ fb
	Beans.
2	Pea, marrow, choice, H. P 2 10 32 15

Pea, marrow, choice, H. P. 210 a 2 10 Pea, screened 190 a 2 00 Pea, seconds 150 a 1 50 a 1 75 Pea, Cal., small white 230 a 2 00 Mediums, choice hand picked 190 a 2 00 Mediums, screened 170 a 180 a 190 Yellow eyes, extra 210 a Yellow eyes, extra 210 a Yellow eyes seconds 180 a 2 00 Red Kidney 180 a 2 00 Lima beans, dried ₽ B 6 6 a Hay and Straw.

Flour and Grain.

Flour.—The market quoted higher. Spring patents, \$4.25@5.00. spring, clear and straight, \$2.80@3.50. Winter patents, \$3.90@4.60. Winter, clear and straight, \$3.50@4.25. Corn Meal.—The market is quiet at 95@97c P bag, and \$2 10 22 15 P bbl; granulated, \$2 50@2 60 P bbl.

3 75 \$\forall \text{bil}.

Oorn.—Demand is quiet with market higher.

No 2 yellow, spot, 49\forall c.

Steamer yellow, new, 49\forall c.

No. 3 yellow, 49\forall c.

No. 3 yellow, 49\forall c.

No. 3 elipped, white, 29\forall c.

No. 3 elipped, white, 29\forall c.

No. 3 elipped, white, 29\forall c.

No. 3 elipped, white, 28\forall c.

No. 3 elipped, white, 28\forall c.

Heavier grades, spot, 29\forall c.

Heavier grades, spot, 29\forall c.

Heavier grades, spot, 29\forall c.

Millfeed.—The market is steady for all kinds middlings, sacked. \$17 75\forall 9 75.

Bran, spring, \$16 75\forall 7 00.

Bran, winter, \$17 50\forall 8 00.

Red Dog, \$19 75.

Mixed feed, \$18 25\forall 9 50.

Cottonseed meal to ship, \$25 25\forall 25 75.

Malt.—The market is steady with trade ruling dill.

State grades, 6-rowed, 60\forall c.

State grades, 6-rowed, 60@66c. State, 2 rowed, 58@60c. Western grades, 60@65c. Barley—Quiet demand, with prices higher at 50@76c for No. 2 6-rowed State, and 42@67c for No. 2 9-rowed State. Feed barley, 46@48c. Rye.-Quiet, \$3 25@3 75 P bbl.

The Wool Market. Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan ... 17@18
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RAPID MOULTING.—a. M. J. Rockingham

Outh; N. H: We cant of tell you why some here seem to shed their feathers so as to leave themselves nearly naked, white in other cases it goes on so gradually as to be scarcely noticeable in the appearance of the fowl. We have trought in the appearance of the fowl. We have trought in the appearance of the fowl. We have thought sometimes that rather fat and wel'-fed fowls shed their feathers more rapidly than others, and also renewed them more quickly, but are not sure that this is true in every case. Nor do to resume laying but the new plumage iseven and has not the rusty look of one which moults more slowly. Give them a pienty of good food, pre ferring wheat and wheat bran to corn and corp. meal, and being liberal with meat food and skim milk if you have it, see that they have warm roosts at night and a shade by day, and they will ros be lorg looking naked, nor long before they

from which the supply comes is a bubbling of the same and the bottom while it it is source is an at the bottom while it it is source is an interest with a same and the same at the bottom while it is source is an interest with a same and the same at the bottom while it is source is an interest with a same and the same at the bottom while it is source is an interest with a same and the same at the bottom while it is source is an interest with a same and the same at the bottom while it is source is an interest while a same and the same at the MANAGEMENT OF FPRINGS .- P. M. Co., New

Few articles in the agricultural line of writing think the slic is working almost as much of a change by increasing the capacity of the farm for Others may have grown as tall grass, but they guessed at the height, and did not measure it. Some may have had as much hay upon acre, but they did not weigh it. It did not become a matter cost money to buy, to use and to keep housed, some may have had as much hay upon acre, but they did not weigh it. It did not become a matter of record, and a true statement of facts would and true statement of facts would and true. The matter of the capital claims no small share of the cRAWFORD, Richmond, Vs. and many doubting Tromases.

MANURE SPREADERS. While there are many machines in use on the larger farms of the Western States that the tymer of New England cannot afford to buy and keep, we are beginning to think that a farm going somewhere. Days, if not weeks of itable to use a manure spreader. From 25 to 30 toads of manure can be taken out and spread on the land as quickly with one of them as six or eight loads could be spread by hand. The backfine feeding roots of the plan's until they are again softened by rain and pulverized by frost. We think that we would prefer three loads spread by the machine to four spread by hand, at least for the first crop to be grown.

SMALLER PARMS. We believe that no small part of our farmers are "land poor." not in the sense that the term not produce enough to pay the taxes and interest on the value, though some of them are even that badly off, but many have much more land than they can cultivate as it should be, and more than they can keep up near to its proper productive who would put fertilizer and later on it and produce as much on one acre as is now produced on three, it would be more profitable to the pres small farms, more intensive farming, and closer looking after the best possible results from small

GREAT PETER No. 5104 Red Poll Bull ...FOR SALE...

going to get a grand animal chesp.

MAPLEMONT STOCK FARM, Albany, Vermont.

SETTING AN OBCHARD. We do not know that we can give any better advice to a young man beginning life on a farm than to advise him to set an orchard, even if it be but a small one. He can enlarge it or plant others at his means allow. But satilux an orchard is not so simple a matter as it might seem. He must study his soll to see what it needs to make a perfect growth of tree, be it draining or fertilizing, and to see what fruit it is best adapted to grow. He needs to learn how to select a good tree, how to set it. He should learn the best methods of earing for the trees while growing and for the fruit when it appears. He should study the market to are what varieties are wanted, as well as to learn which are the most productive. STREET TO S'E What varieties are wanted, as well as to learn which are the most productive. Having done all this then let him begin, remembering the sympathetic to all, uncharitable towards ing done all this then let him begin, remembering the sympathetic to all, uncharitable towards none is quite as important, we must never cared for may give more profit than a hundred. Rye Flour.—The market is quoted at \$3.05@ stuck into the ground anybow, and then neglected. A good orchard is a paragraphy to the moon on starry pickle. regleded. A good orohard is a permanent in vestment, which will increase in value and in productiveness for many years, and the young man who plants one may live to find it his sprest means of support in his old age.

> iarge increase in the amount raised would be likely to force prices down very low. We would prefer to battle fairly against the Hessian fiv, either by sowing an early strip to caich the fir, and then turning that under, and cowing the main field (wo weeks later than usual, or where they had not been yery abundant would try sowing air-slaked lime over the wheat when it is three or four inches high, and although it used to be much grown in New England when we were young.

increase in the arcoint necessary to use for a delc, or the decrease of crop if we fail to make and also renewed them more quickly, but are not sure that this is true in every case. Nor do we attribute it to the preserce of lice, though the same whether the crop is large or small, the cost increased by those pests might result in a feedency to pick off feathers. A warm house at night seems to hasten the process a little that is coreased and its value diminished by an admirite of feedency. The constitutions is not seems to hasten the process a little assily borne than the cost of caring for and you have constant headacher, are nervous and siepless at night and feel tired in the morning? Your blood isn't carrying the right materials to your nerves and other organs. Begin taking the product of an agree is nearly the selection has a feel why that al'o wance. But as the cost of caring for and may be constitutional, as some show very differently in the same flock. We always preferred to have them shed rapidly, as they not only get the new feathers sooner and are ready guarantee of their purity. The Agricultural properties of their purity. The Agricultural properties of their purity. guarantee of their purity. The Agricul'-ural Department has done some good work in examining both home-grown and imported seeds, and while they have found most of the varieties of seeds which we export to be reasonably free from foul seed, and thus have belied to find greater sale for them abroad, they have also found that some varieties which we import are badly mixed with the seed of undesirable weeds, particularly from certain section, where they must be either dishenest or criminally careless. Whichever it may be, these ironly damage done the fence was one broken be only when there shall be canable instance.

Specifical may help to reduce the evil, but it will be only when there shall be canable instance.

largely increase the rough fodder on their rains, and perhaps to consume more of the grain at home. Outside of what is known as the great corn bil, from which comes our export corn, we provide allo is working almost as much of a N.Y. more to arouse a determination to do better than those of Mr. George M. Clark, which we have published this season, upon grass growing. Many writers before have urged the need of more thorough fitting of the land before sowing grass seed, of using manure and fertilizars more machine which shall handle small of a compared for species, for hale in lots of 100 or more. Write for prices. E. J. GILMORE, 36 Jey street, Somerville, Mass. Tel. 304-3 machine which shall handle small of a compared for species, for hale in lots of 100 or more. Write for prices. E. J. GILMORE, 36 Jey street, Somerville. more thorough fitting of the land before sowing grass seed, of using manure and fertilizers more inching a seed, of using manure and fertilizers more inching a seed. But with derivery much as the large shredder does the la three (o ws could compete with the larger dairies, because the latter had so much in silos, sepa-rators and other appliances to lessen labor and

Impulses from the Vernal

Woods. which is large enough to warrant the use of a vacation, are in prospect for us all, and exceptional indeed is that man, woman or child who will not in some measure respond to the beckoning of the out of doors.

It is odd to think how long it has taken aching part of the work is avoided and the manure is made fine and distributed evenly, so that there are no bare spots and no clods to dry up since Wordsworth, the nature poet, died in so that they are of no use, impenetrable by the brated. Yet we, over here, are only begin ning to realize that the world is too much with us, and that by over-devotion to getting and spending we must inevitably "lay waste our powers."

The " natural plety " which the beautiful-souled Wordsworth exalted is a thing is often used, that they have much land that does which one can gain in no better way than by improving every possible chance to catch impulses from the vernal woods, " glimpses that will make us less forlorn" of the beneficent Creator of a wonderful world. Golf may be the silly game its detractors call it, way, and think they get an income from it, but a but if golf gets a business man out of the large share of those who really make money at work-a-day office atmosphere into the woods, tarming make it upon but a small part of the where the birds sing, the insects hum, and farm. A few acres of meadow near the parms, one must remember that money is not the orehard and the garden are profitable. For the rest, if they sold it or rented it to some one may pass, as the wheel fever has passed, but men will not readily outgrow the love for the open which wheels and golf have helped to foster and sustain.

However much one may be disposed to exalt the physical aspect of out-of-door life, it must, in a last analysis be, because the open means moral and intellectual sanity that its gospel is supremely important. To live even for a few weeks beneath the "habitual way" of prattling brooks could not but mean to the man of intellest and introspection to think more deeply than ever in his life before of the God who made that brook.

We who are in cities get into the habit of regarding men as the most powerful and cunning of artificers. That huge building Four years old. We offer him for sale, cupning of artifleers. That huge building because, we cannot use him longer with- with its clever mechanical fittings we know out intreeding to much, so some one is to be the production of man. Therefore going to get a grand animal cheap.

With its elever mechanical fittings we know to be the production of man. Therefore circular. WALNUT RIDGE FARMS, Box 2018, Boston. every time we see the structure we chant more or less unconsciously: "O Man, how more or less unconsciously: "O Mab, how manifold are thy works. In wisdom hast thou made them all. The earth is full of TENNEY, Box M, Peterboro, N. H.

thy riches." Yet it was not thus that the Psalmist wrote, for it was not a building

that inspired his song. Of every one of us it might be as true as of Wordsworth that "the meanest flower that blows" should give us intimations of immortality. We might so cultivate our spiritual insight this summer as to find

every common bush afire with God." But all this would be of small avail if we were to forget that in summer as in winter the noblest study of mankind is man. New faces, new opportunities for helpfulness crowd about us on every side during this season when we are all moving. Tos the glory of the sunrise.

Export Apple Trade.

wheat or his old age.

Whent or his old age.

We see by some of our Western exchanges that many of the wheat growers in certain sections are discussing whether it may not be well to grow rye for a small grain crop instead of wheat for a few years. We hope they will not did it necessary to do this. While rye will grow upon prover soil than wheat, it will not yield so much grain as a good crop of wheat, and on good land it is so apt to lodge that the yield if often reduced very much in that way. There is not as much demand for it as for wheat, and any large increase in the amount raised would The total apple shipments to European In detail the shipments have been 2148 barrels from Boston, 9276 barrels from New York and 2388 barrels from Montreal.

\$100 Reward \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrb. Hall's Catarrb Cure is the only positive cure known to the med wheat when it is three or four inches high, and again a week or ten days later, using from 1½ to two bushels per acre each time, sowing when the wheat is dry and in a still morning. In some soils the lime would act as a fertilizer, and it is said to drive the fly away and to kill the larva as they have out. We do not consider either the grain or the straw of 130 very valurbio for food, although it used to be much grown in New Eog. by building up the constitution and assisting pature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Can You Tell Why feel better and stronger, will relish your food and enjoy refreshing sleep.

Nausea, indigestion are cured by Hood's Pills.

Bad a Fit. FOUTH PORTSMOUTH. R. I., July 8 1900. Prga Woven Wire Fence Co., Adrian, Mich.: Gentlemen—About one year ago I erected 60 rods of nine bar 50 inch Page Cow Fence along the main road near the Newport line. Last

PARMER WANTED.—American man with necessary. Only first-class man with references need address. P. O. Box 333, Lowell, Mass.

WANTED—Capable, trustworthy Protestant woman to do general housework in family of three, living just outside village limits; good home and wages, according to ability to any such person desirous of permanent situation. Address at once, with references, MRS. CHARLES A WOOLSON, Springdeld, Vf.

WANTED—Capable Protestent woman for farm housework; good home, all modern conveniences, \$3 per week. Also boy about 16, to make himself generally useful and drive maket wagor. NATHAN SMITH, Waltham. Mass.

Two farm hands wanted; must be clean, quick milkers and understand ordinary farm work; state age, nationality and wages wanted. GRO. D. SPRAGUE, Granby, Mass.

WANTED—Young man to learn the milk business from har-mow to consumer; no liquor or tobacco. THE EVANS DAIRY, Telephone 3371-2, Providence, E. I.

WANTED-Temperate, reliable man to ped-die milk, and farm work; state wages. BOX 367, Waterbury, Ot.

SCOTOH Collies, all ages. Registered, trained breeding stock. Testimonials. Five to firty dollars. If you mean Dusiness, we can "fix you out." MAPLEMONT STOCK FARM, Albany. Vt.

BEES for sale. Two full colonies of Italian Bees in first-class condition in L. Hives, and one new colony just out. Price, \$6, including section holders and sections. O. H. PERRY, West Somerville, Mass.

DUFF WYANDOTTES, Buff Rocks (Boston and New York winners). Perfection atrain only. Eggs \$3.00 per 15. (Circulars.)

COUNTRY Seat desirable for a gentleman within one hour's ride from Boston. High land, healthy town. special attractions. E. RAYMOND, Box 3254 Boston.

our Force Pumps have been the leaders in New England. The

FOR THIRTY YEARS

BUCKEYE PUMP

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.
PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at law, next o kin, creditors, an all other persons interested in the estate o MARIA G. BAKER, late of Melrose, in said County, deceased, intestate

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate or said deceased to Thomas Kemp of Welfleet in the County of Barnstable, without glving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, on the eighteenth day of September, A. D. 1900, at nine o clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give

cause if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice the cof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-seventh day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Begister.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.
PROBATE COURT.

To the beirs at-law next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of ANN SARAH SANBORN, sometimes called ANNIE SARAH SANBORN, late of Some ryille,

ANN SARAH SANBORN, sometimes called ANNIE SARAH SANBORN, sometimes called ANNIE SARAH SANBORN, late of Some rville, in said County, deceased intestate.

**HEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said dece sed to J Walter Sanborn of Somerville in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lowell. In said County of Middlesex on the eighteenth day of September, A D. 1900, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, il any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week. For three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J MCINTIRE. Esq., First Judge of said Court, this twenty-seventh day of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

MIDDLESEX, SS.
PROBATE COURT.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

has been duly appointed executrix of the will for CHARLES E. FERNALD, late of Portsmouth, in the State of New Hampshire, deceased testate, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bond, and appointing ALBERT C. FERNALD of Brookline, her agent, as the law directs. All persors shaving demands upon the estate of said deceased are hereby required to exhibit the same; and all persors indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to said agent.

SARAH J. FERNALD. Executrix.

186 Devonshire street, Boston, Sept. 10 1900.

Sept. 10 1900. Moseley's in 60 minutes. Cream:: \$7.00 to \$15.00. Separator Agents Wanted, Mention this paper

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OUR HOMES.

************** Goodbys-and Memory.

With the advent of September, the railcities swarm with returning tourists and vacationists, and on the streets one may note many individuals with sun-browned faces and clear, bright eyes. These persons are usually happy in expression, and move with energy and aleraness, because of the change of scene and occupation which they have enjoyed With renewed strength of mind, body and purpose they re-enter upon the familiar pursuits, and take up the every-day routine of the household, the school, or of business or professional life.

It is the exceptional person, and one not to be considered, who does not enjoy the pleasures and privileges of a summer many beautiful resorts in our own loved land The homemaker is especially reinvigorated by such a change, and returns to the home courage and freshness of spirit to her dear

It home be all that the word implies, it is throughout our lives are in evidence. One with eggs. experiences a little thrill of regret at leaving the places which welcomed one so smilingly her fairest

ing the wonder of it all, and who have contributed not a little to our keenest enjoy ment. Sometimes we retain them, to enjoy far apart from our own and we see them no mediately, and add the pulp and julee of the more. Yet there is recompense. We close tomatces. F.il the tomatoes with this our eyes during the long winter evenings, mixture and bake them slowly for twenty and memory brings back the summer glory, and the faces of those who formed a part of parsley and serve hot. The elever house it. Before our mental vision there flust wife will be able to devise many different ows and hills towering in majesty; of pleasant variety to this dish. sparkling seas and skies heaped with fleesy clouds; of shady forest nooks, and rippling from these the happy faces and laughter ringing clear and free.

In memory we can reproduce all that we have ever enjoyed. True, there are painful memories also, but they are not permanent. passed, but joy leaves an indelible impress. We always remember kindly those who have been kind.

Thus, with minds stored with incffaceable pictures, we take up the familiar duties with added zest, glad to be once more a part of the world of activities, in whatever position we have been placed, and bringing to our lifewo k renewed zeal and determination. True, the goodbys still sound upon our ears, but the precious memories time will not efface.

ELIZABETH ROBBINS BERRY.

The Workbox. INFANT'S CROCHETED JACKET. (New Star Siltch.)

Materials-One skein Fielsher's No 1 bone crochet needle.

stitches on the chain, as in plain tricot. Yarn over, pull wool through all.

Chain 1. This makes one star. Always stitch in back part of last long stitch of even, break thread off and fast in to other again until rested. through the hole below; fourth back part of atar below; fifth through hole, yarn over, of row. Make a long crochet at the end of each row and chain 3 at the biginning of each row.

31 row-Make 12 stars, then widen by over and wool through all. Make a star of even days. 5 stitches, then a star of 3 stitches. Tale forms the widening for the sleeve. Make girls. Most tolerate them because they are end, then make a star of 3, then a only way to keep from having serious eye star of 5, then a star of 3, then a star trouble. If glasses are all right they will of 5 to end of row. Always keep 12 seldom or never have to be worn in public. O the surface this looks as if good glasses stars on each front, each side of the

Make ten rows for length of sleeve. On the bottom make a row of shells of pick nothing wrong. with five long crochet in each shell, and fa-ten down with short crochet just far enough apari to keep from drawing. Tuen with white make a row of shells in each space where the pink shell was caught down, and fasten each shell in the middle

and up the other side. Then shells of white. 3 middle long crochet of shell. Tale forms a puri edge, which is made all round jicket.

EVA M. NILES.

shell. C ochet holes for ribbon.

Three Vegetab e Dishes.

At this time of the year there are numbered among the vagetables of the season three which are old and tried favorites of the American household-tomaties, corn way termina's and wherves of the large and "new" potatoes. It will not be amiss, therefore, to give recipes for serving these vegetables which will be an agreeable departure from the custom so prevalent in many houses of always serving the corn on the cob." stewing the tomatoes and boiling or roasting the potatoes.

A "corn pudding" is a delicious dish, which should be more popular than it is. It has a double attraction for those housekeepers who have a prejudice against serving corn on the cob. Take twelve cars of ourn that are young and milky, and with a sharp knife slice off the edges of the kernels. Then with a duller knife scrape of the soft, mi.ky pulp, leaving the shell of the outing, whether it be a pilgrimage to for-eign shores or a sejurn at some of the deep earthenware dish, which has been previously buttered, five cups of rich milk, a teaspoonful of sait and four soant table spoonfuls of sugar. Stir in the corn, bake prepared to impart all she has gained of the pudding for a couple of hours in a courage and freshness of spirit to her dear moderate cvin, and serve it hot. "Corn pudding" is sometimes made with the addition of eggs. In that case less milk is used no doubt true that " the best of going a way | The recipe given here produces the best is the coming home." Yet even here the results, however, just as a rice pudding goodbys which are so plentifully sprinkled made without eggs is superior to one made

"Sinffed tomatoes" are easily made Select eight, smooth, firm tomatoes. Cut a when the days were long and all nature at thin slice from the stem end of each, and aer fairest

And the summer friends—the delightful Put a tablespoonful of butter in a frying acquaintances whose hearts have throbbed pan over the fire, and when melted add a in rapture with our own when contemplat- scant tablespoonful of flour. Stir quickly, add half a cup of stock, and as soon as it boils up add half a cup of finely chopped veal (sais and pepper to taste), half a cup of their friendship through long years of sun- dried breadcrumbs and a teaspoonful of shine and shadow. Ofsener their lives lie grated onion. Remove from the fire imor thirty minutes. Decorate the dish with glimpses of beauty-of wind swept mead kinds of "stuffing" which will lend a

"S'uffed potatoes" are very easily prepared and are delicious. Select a dezan testing the eyes of the aged is a great evil, brooks and quiet streams, and insepa able new potatoes of about the same size and for most of them can read or see about as bake them in a bot oven until soft and well as ever if they only get the right mealy. Cut off one end and scoop out the glasses. Many do this with pedier's contents. Much the con ents thoroughly, glasses. season it with salt and pepper, and add a little boiled milk and a little butter. Bear It is not difficult to forget pain when it has until light and put back in the potato ickets. Bush with butter the creamy poff or potato showing at the opening, and return to the oven to brown.-N. Y. Tcib-

Spectacles and Eyeglasses.

Wearing spectacles or eyeglasses out of doors is always a disfigurement, often an injury, seldom a necessity. It is a common thing for people with some triff ng or passing trouble of the eyes, only needing rest, proper work, and spectacles become a necessary evil.

Those who can be benefited by wearing su'table glasses for reading and near work and astigmatism, are apt to be more prowhite A. A. Saxony, one skein pink. Use a are many. Few, though, need to wear them out of doors or in public; indeed, more than Chain 95 stitches, turn and take up 5 half who do so could see at a distance as that a glass which fits one eye would injure well as or better with the naked eyes than with the spectacles.

If a person's vision for distant objects is count the stitch on the needle as 1, second satisfactory to himself and seems good enough to keep him out of danger, there is star, third stitch in same stitch in chain as no sense in wearing glasses on the street or the last stitch of star, fourth stitch in public. If the right glasses are worn for mechanism is powerless to make the sight on chain, fifth stitch in chain. Yarn several hours a day while reading or about good even for distance. Such eyes require over and pull through all. Chain 1. the house the eyes will be rested so much Considue this to end of chain. There will that the useful ex sreise of out-of-door sight be 46 stars on chain. Make a long grochet seeing may be tak in without the spectacles. in the last stitch on chain to keep the work As soon as the eyes feel tired wear them glasses is one of the greatest and broadest

Chain 3. Take up the second stitch | Naturally, some eyes need much more of chain for the second stitch on needle; reit than others. The nearer perfect the est powers in the science of medicine, for third stitch in chain where wool was it of the glasses the longer they can be left is it not like a splint to a broken leg, like a fastened; fourth sitch in back part of stitch off at a time. Wrong glasses may help bed for a tired back, ik; opium for pain, infrequently requires attention. If the b-low fifth stitch, through the hole made by more or less, but they do not entirely re- like an artificial limb to the maimed, or a pulling wool through all in the star below. Here the strain of the focussing muscles, so oratch to the crippled? It acts like both Yarn over wool through al', chain 1 Take they have to be worn nearly all the time to sleep and exercise. It is a return of youth up back part of star just made; third get all of the little help that comes with to aged eyes. It is often perfection and

wool through all, cha'n 1. Continue to end fogus ing muscles, and will not cause dis- sigh', all that the eye itself means. Science tress for hours if these muscles are per- by glasses has perpatuated the life of the ·hould hardly ever be undertaken without the other fading powers of life as spectacles making a star with only 3 stitches in it by them, for strain of the focussing muscles can for the eyes, there might be many stopping at the first hole in star below, yarn from this cause often lasts for hours or frisky centenatians. Speciacles are often

Glasses are very disfiguring to women and be its badge and sym bol. stars of 5 until within 13 stars of other told that wearing them all the time is the the strain off the focussing muscles, and

The easiest way to tell whether glasses widenings. Next row, 12 stars and widen, are needed, or to find out if they are any- from right, for such glasses do so much of having 3 stars of 5 between each star of thing like right, is to hold the finest print 3. Same on other end. Every row in about sixteen inches off and right in front would become weak from not having proper creases 2 stars between each star of 3. On of the eyes, with a good light falling on the work. Until late in life the focussing mechthe fifth and tenth rows in the middle of print from behind. Keep both eyes open the back, widen with a star of 3 each side during the test, and cover first one eye and of a star of 5. On the thirteenth row take then the other with a card to see if the print badly fitting glass, about perfect. This is up the sleeve by making 12 stars, and then looks exactly alike to each eye. If it does for the third stitch put the hook through there is as yet nothing wrong enough to pay life the lens hardens, when even slight imthe hole of the third star on one side any attention to. After the fiftieth year of widening and the hole on the third this test will show the slightest imperfecstar of the other side of widening, tions. If one under thirty finds the print draw yarn through these two with a unlike, or is unable to read with comfort, short stitch and pull wool up; fifth silich something is badly wrong. The complithrough hole of next star, and do the same cated tests all have their places, but this test magnified the closer and closer it must be with the other sleeve. There should be 21 is given to the general practitioner, and is held to the eyes. The aged cannot hold stars around each above. Make 10 rows about all that he needs to find out just what print close like children and still real with under arm for length of jacket. Widen is wrong. A man may see the print alike both eyes at the same time. Old people under the arm and in the middle of the with bal eyes or wrong glasses, he may who hold print close read with only one eye pack and on the second and fith rows. read with comfort with bad eyes or wrong Toen make the sleeves Fasten where you glasser, but he cannot see the print alike weak astigmatism glass will give more or joined the sleeves and make a chain of 3 and read with comfort unless the eyes are less relief to more than half who need and go ar und the sleeve and join to the about right, or made so by glasses. The spectacles. These glasses will by rights fit chain 3 and so on around the cheap glasses in the stores suit about half but few; in fact, their true use is very of the people. They do no barm, and can- limited, for they suit only the simplest imnot be improved upon if this test shows

eye in reading. Talk is because of wrong skill is required to prescribe such. Just glasses. Tae best coglists often spend such glasses and such fits as these have were made over the glands in the attempt to hours in testing the eyes of the young, and made, and for a long time will make, fat reduce the swelling. The glands did dethen fall to get the right glasses. As for sincoures for traveling spectacle experts the eyes of the aged, they are usually gone and quack opticians. of the shell of pink, and so continue. over in a perfunctory and stereotyped way. The old rule," Wear glasses all the time," Then with pink begin at the side and make and given a pair of magnifiers, and these should be changed to "Wear glasses just as the shells down the side, across the bottom, suit only about half of them. The other little as possible." Some wear spectacles balf have astigmatism, together with un- for years and then by lucky chance lose Then with pink make a shell of 5, with like eyes. While eye imperfections may them, only to find that they get along better chain of 3 caught down on the t p of the not cause as much pain to the aged as to without. After wearing glasses only a few organisms reached the circulation again they oung, they interfere far more with the days many find the print looks worse to the proper use of the eyes after middle age than naked eyes than before. This is a sure way scribes a number of other cases in which Finish al eves with a shell of pink, a shell before. The eyes of the young are hard to tell that glasses are wrong. Most people there was apparently a persistence for of white, and then the pink puri edge shell. enough to fit, but the eyes of the aged are with troublesome imperfections of the eyes years of latent searlet fever associated with The collar is made by holding the juckst even harder if there is the least astigms cannot leave their glasses off even for an with the inside toward you and across the tism or difference in the size of the two hour or so without discomfort. This is less closely resembling scarlet fever aptop make a row of pink shells and fasten eyes. Reading is the chief and about the because they have wrong glasses. The pearing repeatedly after a typical attack of down with a short stitch, then a row of only comfort that most old people get out right glasses can be put on and taken off at this disease and persistently recurring for white shells, then the pink purl edge of life, and no doubt early doings often any time with ease and no more discomfort years until the glands were removed, or



HOW THEY LOVE EACH OTHER. The Old Girl - Yes, dear, I've been proposed to six times. The New Woman Dear me! how persistent he must be.

In farsightedness the eyeball is too small or too short, in nearsightedness too long or too large, and in astigmatism it is imperfeetly rounded. Astigmatism causes more eye trouble and interferes more with reading than all other troubles put together. People who have every kind of mysterious eye trouble, when properly examined are usually found to have astigmatism. It auses blurring of the print, pain in the head and eyes, nervousness, fretfulness, etc., and is most apt to give trouble when the focussing muscle gets weak from sickness, overwork, etc., or when the crystalto be advised to wear glasses all the time. line lens gets hard from age. Astigmatism If this is done, the ciliary or focussing is such a d finalt imperfection to properly muscles may get weak from not having estimate that glasses have not as yet benefi ed astigmatio eyes anything like as much as they should have.

> Imperfections, especially near-sightedness nounced in one eye than in the other, and, worse still, are usually so badly mixed up the other, the eyes being so nal ke. Many with unlike eyes, united with astigmatism, require a pair of spectacles that would fit nobody else.

A few have eyeballs so imperfect that they are deformed and the focussing the thickest and heaviest glasses, and these have to be worn nearly all the time.

R storing and preserving the sight with success in life instead of imperfection and Distant vision requires little work of the failure. It may mean all that blin tness or feetly rested beforehand. If glasses are mind a quarter of a century, if not longer really needed, reading and near work if selence and wisdom could do as much for the means of a ripened wisdom and should

Perfectly fitting glasses take every bit of balance and case and give the eyes their proper exercise, even in moderate reading. ought to be worn all the time, but this is far the work of focussing muscles that these agism is so powerful that it can make the sight of a very imperfect eye, or from a owing to the soft crystalline lens. Late in perfections give trouble in reading; then perfectly fitting glasses are all the more necessary, else too strong glasses have to ba sed and the print magnified so much that only one eye is used, for the more print is A glass that magnifies a listle bit or a

perfections of the eyes, yet about haif who wear glasses all the time have just some About one old person in four uses but one such compromise. Naither knowledge nor

omes from not being able to keep the mind following than putting on and taking off a until the swelling of the glands had disapactive by reading. The routine way of hat.-N. Y. Medical Journal.

Nosebleed.

Noseblee 1 is so common in childhood that little account is ordinarily made of it. Where it occurs repeatedly without apparent provocation, however, effort should be made not only to check the immediate attack, but to ascertain the cause of the trouble. It is well known that heartdisease, congestion of the liver, and other conditions affected by, or affecting, the circulation of the blood, predispose to nosebleed, and considerable anxiety is fre-quently felt lest the nosebleed of childhood may be the result of serious constitutional causes. Most commonly the cause is local.

The best means of checking the immediate attack is pressure with the fingers on the upper lip, just beneath the nostrils. A small pad of absorbent cotton or a piece of handkerchief may be placed inside the lip and tightly pressed against the gum from without, thus compressing the two small arteries of the upper lip that supply the nose. These can ordinarily be fels pulsasing in this locality.

If the bleeding is profuse or prolonged the child should be placed in a restful position, but with the head elevated, while ice may be held to the forehead or back of the neck. To decrease still further the blood pressure within the vessels of the nose, a mustard foot bath is of service.

In the meantime, blowing the nose must be avoided. Plugging the nostrils both in front and back is a last resort to keep the sufferer from actual peril.

The predisposing causes of nosebleed are as has been said, commonly local. Careful examination of the nose by the physician is, therefore, always necessary in recurrent as well as one of the most d fi mit branches usually found, in which the vessels are ongy and unnaturally turgid.

trouble is due to systemic weakness attention is to be especially directed to an improvement of the general condition, while if the lungs are themselves weak repeated attacks of nosebleed are sometimes indications of the need of a change of climate or of proper physical exercises at home.

The formation of scabs or crusts, often atten ed in chiidhood with p'cking the nose, must not be overlooked as a cause of nose bleed. Watchfulness may be required to prevent the formation of an unfortunate habit, but the affected spots must also be treated with cintments or other simple means of healing -Youth's Companion.

Germs of Infectious Diseases.

It has long been known that a person may carry around in his throat for months the bacilli of diphtheria and be a constant menace to every one he talks to. Even though he may have fully recovered from his attack, he has not yet got rid of the germs of the disease. It has lately been discovered that this is also true of typhoid fever. Formerly it was deemed sufficient to prevent the spread of this malady if all intestinal discharges were carefully disinfeeted while the victim was sick. But it is now known that the peril may continue for months or even years. Germs may linger and breed in the system, and be thrown off long after recovery. Thus may be possibly explained some of the mysterious reanpearance of epidemics of these and other

A German investigator, L'ppmann, ported some of his discoveries in one of the leading medical periodicals of his own country a few weeks ago. The Philadelphia Medical Journal, referring to Lippmann's work, makes the following citation:

The most striking case was that of a by who had a typical attack of scarlet fever in which the tonsils and glands of the neck were much enlarged. The glands re-mained large after the attack had passed, but he apparently recovered entirely after normal desquamation (peeling of the skin). Some weeks afterward hot applications crease in siz , but there was at once anothe outbreak of scarlet fever with typical symp-

toms course and desqua mation. One could scarcely escape the impression that the glands had contained the organisms which caused the disease, and that with the rapid reduction in size of the glands these enlargement of the glands; attacks more or

He also mentions analogous occurrences in other diseases, particularly directing attention to similar resurrences of erysipelas, and states very properly that we must always suspect that recurreness of lafts. tions diseases may be seen or that the diease may be transmitted to others so long as there are av dent remnants of the disease in the form of glandular enlargements or other macroscopic changes.

Domestic Hints.

ANCHOYY CANAPES.

From a 1 quare loaf baked the day before out slices and remove the crust. Mix a half tea-spondful of good butter, a half teaspond of control of sponful of good butter, a nair teaspoonful of chopped watercress, a helf teaspoonful of side watercress, a helf teaspoonful of chopped gherkins, half a yolk of hard-boiled egg. Spread this over two of the prepared siloes. Out in small filets one nice anchory, put the Skin and Ejes, Pain in the S de, Chest, Limbs and Side water the state of the skin and Ejes, Pain in the S de, Chest, Limbs and Side water the skin and Ejes, Pain in the S de, Chest, Limbs and Side water the skin and Ejes, Pain in the S de, Chest, Limbs and Side water the skin and Ejes, Pain in the S de, Chest, Limbs and Side water the skin and Ejes, Pain in the S de, Chest, Limbs and Side water the skin and Ejes, Pain in the Side water the skin and Ejes, Pain in th siless. Cut in small filets one blee anony, the filets between the two siless. This quantity L'mbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burn, is for one canaps. Arrange the canapus on a fancy napkin on a plate.

GRAPE JUICE.

Heat ripe grapes over a slow fire until the igion flows readily. Do not allow them to boil Orush, equest and strain. To each quart of the juice allow one pound of white sugar. Bring this gradually to a boil, and when it reaches this point take from the stove. Bottle at once. Seal and keep in a cool, dark place.

BAKED CHICKON WITH PARSNIPS

Wash, scrape and quarter parenips, parboil for twenty minutes. Prepare a young chicken, place in a dripping pan and lay the parentpe around i', add sait, pepper and a piece of butter. Put enough water in pan to prevent burning. Bake notil both chicken an ' parenips are tender. Serve enicken on a separate platter. Make a pros. grave in pan and pour over the parsnips befor

FRENCH TOAST.

Beat one egg in a shallo w dish, add a teaspoon of sugar, a pinch of sait and one cup of milk. Boak six slices of stale bread in the custard. Drain and brown them on each side on a well-buttered griddle. Spread them with jelly or marmalade, and pile them lightly on a dish, that is, around the sleeve edge of seam. By tak

PRANUT CREAM SALAD

To two tablespoonfuls o' peanutine add one teaspoonful each of mustard and sugar and a dash of pepper and sait. Mix well into it two tablespoonfuls of thick cream and a tablespoonful of chopped olives. Thin with vinegar to taste and to ir over the white hearts of lettuce in summer, or over celery, thinly slice", in winter. PROMAGE DE CHANTILLY.

One quart of very rich cream, two or three Put them into an earthen bowl which you have line broad, the waist all the more slender. sair; whip the cream hard and long until it is smooth as velver, then add a little powdered sugar, whipping it in gradually; then put it into a wicker basket. It should be hear:-shaped and lined with a coarse lines cloth. Place this since of capes, sometimes as many as six, and each lined with write satin and bordered with a narrow band of gold and jawelled embroidery. surr_und d with broken ice and a handful of salt; whip the cream hard and long until it is little pleces of wood an inch thick under the panier de fromage so as to raise it a little, put the earthenware dish in the refrigerator; when ready to serve, turn out the fromage on a deep a large soft scart of chiffon embroidered all over dish, smother with fresh cream and serve.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Traveling hampers for solled clothes that will also admit of the clothe being laundered and re turned are made with heavy brown canvas covers to keep out dampness and dirt, and com more useful than the leather bag for soiled linen which can never be used for anything else.

Lettuce may be served with French dressing; this is the simplest and most wholesome salad. Letture and cucumbers may be served together with the same dressing. This siles of tomatoes, each noers and white hearts of lettuce may be served with French dressing. A'l should be on ice until served. Lettuce served with simple egg dressing is very nice; also with new dress ing. New carrots and new beets, eliced thin and couled, are very nice serve. with cream dressing.

One of the most sensible triffes invented in years is the clasp for keeping short hairs in place when the coffure is high. They are made not only of shell—real and imitation—but also of gold and sliver. All are of the utmost possible lightness, that they may not drag the hair down

Pickled butternuts are a dainty relish, the excellence of which is known best by country housewives. The nuts should be gathered while they are soft e long's to be plereed by a hatpin. Boak them in brine strong enough to attacks. D.seased areas in the nose are noatan egg for six days, changing the brine usually found, in which the vessels are twice in the meantime. At the end of the time Cr/ them. The depression of the child's health large needle and leave them in clear, cold evolutes observed at the earth's surface, such as caused by repeated attacks of nosebleed not water over night. The next morning scald four quarts of vinegar with ten blades of mace, thirty cloves, thirty-lix black peppercorne, diteen alispice and one cup of sugar. the nuts in small jurs and pour the boiling spiced vinegar over them. Repeat the latter operation in a body of almost every different kind of antaree times within a week. Then cover them mals or fishes. Whales form a "school," as do and set them away. They will be ready for use

Preserved fi)wers this month may be prepared. In several waters thoroughly wash some fine, clean sand, and dry it is the sun. In a box of suitable s'z) spread sufficient of it to hold the stems of those to be preserved. Pinck the bios soms while they are fresh, but upon a dry day, and stand them in the sand carefully to prevent their touching each other. Now the living fishes. For water-front rate, with sleve, gently sift in more sand, meanwhile fish makes a suitable and attractive ball. arranging in place every lead at and petal. Oor inue until the topmost leaves are covered, and set away in a dry place for ten days or two says that tuberculosis is spreading rapidly in the weeks. Then gently tip the box, allowing the Turkish tobacco factories in Constantinopie, sand to sife out, and the figures will remain In order to preserve the peculiar odor of Turkish eclored and intact like so many beautiful mum-

Maple mousse is easily and quickly made. Put one pint of maple syrup into a sangenan with the yolks of eight eggs. Bilr over the fire until the syrup talckens, then remove at once, and attr until it is cold. Fold into it one quart of m, and pack in a mould in ice and sals for five hours.

To make a forcement for stuffed tomatous, take one-laif cupful of boiled rice to every six. Playor with onion juice, a finely chopped green pepper, six finely cut musbrooms, and the tomato secoped from the shell. Season to taste with sait and papper, and fill the shells with the mixt ure. Place the onatoes open side down in tin, place a small piece of butter on each, and bake for about twenty minutes. Bemove them with a griddle turner, and garnish with parviey.

The Fashions.

. . Fashionable women should not forget that their complexions require special care during the

.". Slik and wool mixtures will be favored this fal', and silk will drop into the background, say Paris authorities.

ration, embroidered bands being inserted diagonally at the front. .". The earliest importations of autumn dress goods showed smooth finished surfaces, but now there is an incoming wave of zifeline goods with very rough hairy surfaces. Many of these materials show problemed white hairs on dark back

designs are the newest idea in shirt waist dec

.". Vasten your gold ribbon belts with white a bows in front, ribbon to be of two luch width and howed up with ends, having ingling glit ornaments on the bottom it possible. Two and three such hows are used, according to the width of the belt, and they are placed one

. Q lite the newest thing is the delicate it gerie neckwear for the shirt waists of fine fian nel now being shown for early fall.

. With thankfulness it is noted that the sous and vulgar green veiling is rapidly dis appearing; Brilliant blue of the shade called royal" is taking its place.

open bodice for house wear is this, according to Vogue: Take white mousseline de soie, and lay it in three box plaits over an inch wite, well folded, so that no space appears between them. Out off each plair, so that one will be nearly two nes shorter than the other. Have the longest

Constipation,

ward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heatburn, Diegust of Food, Foliness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour E uctations Sinking or Finitering of the Heart, Chiking or Suff seating Sensations when in a lying posinre, D mness of Vision, D 22 ness on ing in the Fiesh. A few doses of

Radway's Pills

will free the system of all the above named disorders.

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placed on the open front of the bodice, the short est will then fall over the shoulder frontwardsing a coarse swiss muslin, or a piece of ch cloth, and carrying out these directions, a correct pattern will be obtained with will save all waste in cutting from the start. In the back should be seen a short tab of these plaits failing over the shoulder, while the shoulder line neck is fitted in by the lightest seam possible On the lower edge of the musilm a threchien tace shoul 1 be sown, which when laid into place, according to the plaitr, forms a pretty jabor edge. Both these bodine front, if so trimmed, insure a charming effect, and give a good line to the figure, making the shoulder width and bust pretty lace and laws front vest is then suitable

of the embroidery and fastens at the throat with in a cobwebby design of go'd and colored silks.

. Fancy hosiery is much more fashionable than plain, and sometimes startling combina tions are seen. Bilk stockings have lace inserted over the instep in bowknot or other designs.

.". The ties most in vogue for men just at present are the narrow four in hand, the scar with flowing ends, to be tied in a long slender tour in hand, and the butterfir or bat wing. The latest style of this bow has ends very bluntly pointed, or perhaps I should say rounded, and is tied in an exceedingly small and tight knot, with the wings spreading out sharp'y from it, in shape very much like a short bodied butterfly. It looks best with a fairly high-banded, turnover collar, but may be worn with any style of collar except a very low turnover of shape or a winged collar. With the latter a four inshand knot always looks best.

. Blue in its varying shades-ciel, turquoise tendre, hyacinthe and the rest, is perhaps the reigning color of the summer season, possibly because it lends itself so well to combination with the omnipresent black valvet.

CURIOUS FACTS.

-- Smokers who like cigars with spotted patent has been refused to the man who discovered that sprinkling potash on the growing weed would produce the spots.

wind circulation, clouds rain, etc., do not reach beyond ten thousand feet; above that there is an entirely different state as regards pressure and wind circulation.

-There is a different name for the collection porpoises and dolptins; herrings come in ing to the dictionaries, school being a corrup-

-At the 19 parium in New York, where they have their share of the large and able wharf rate that intest the water-front, they balt their rate traps with pieces of fish out from some fish among those bought as food supply to out up for the living fishes. For water-front rate, at least,

-- A new danger is said to be found in Turk ish tobacco. A report to the Marine Service ish tobacer, it must be exposed to air and light as little as possible; hence in the rooms where these workmen are employed there is very little ventilation, and the air becomes filled with dust which q nickly develops a chronic bronchitis and ultimately tub aroular infection.

WHEN IN BOSTON, STOP AT THE





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Require everything to be in keeping. stylish carriage, a showy harness and a pair of thoroughbreds is not all that is necessary. .*. An easily made and smart trimming for an A horse to be active, stylish and serviceable must be well. You feed properly, that is not all. You should feed also his skin; allow the hair to grow beautifully by using GLOSSERIKE. . For sale by all dealers. GOODWIN & Co., Boston Agents.

ie Blood in nach, Nansea. d, Fullness or r E netations Heart, Choking nen in a lying D miness on ebs before the in the head. Yellowness of he S de, Chest, of Heat, Burn, es of

all the above

Sold by all

on receipt of

Im St., N. Y

bodice, the short der frontwards-of seam. By tak piece of cheese ections, a correct on will save all art. In the back ose plaits failing

seam possible iin a threc-inch a pretty jabor if so trimmed, we a good line to width and bust re slender. Any t is then suitable

red in Paris, and pularity, if favor many as six, and d bordered with a elled embroidery. eeply with an edge at the throat with broidered all over more fashionable tartling combins have lace inserted ther designs.

for men just at n hand, the scar in a long slender ends very bluntly ay rounded, and is d tight knot, with y from it, in shape led butterfly. It -bander, turnover my style of colar of old fashloned h the latter a four

st, is perhaps the r season, possibly all to combination

to know that a the growing weed 's surface, such as

ACTS.

etc., do not reach et; above that t state as regards e for the collection erent kind of ania "school," as do herrings come in

was shoa!, accord of being a corrup-W York, where they and able wharf rate they bait their rat upply so cut up for ron: rats, at least,

active bals. be found in Turk he Marine Service ading rapidly in the in Constantinople, uliar odor of Turk-ed to air and light there is very little nee filled with dust onle bronchitis and n.

CAN USE ear Scollay 8q. s to Union Station, musement centres. in the city for the

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RNOUTS

be in keeping. A harness and a pair all that is necessary. lish and serviceable d properly, that is seed also his skin; ceautifully by using e by all dealers. Agents. 9

POETRY.

(Or'ginal). BISE ABOVE IT.

Whatsoever ili befall Learn to rise above it all; Hear the voice of duty call;
Join your comrades in the strife.
Though the shift of sorrow's dark Renkies in your bleeding heart Hide your grie', and do your part.

Why become a slave of chance? Why be crushed by circumstance? Bire above i*, and advance Over all adversity. You're a king, and can create For 1 o arrelf your own estate; You are master of your fate; You are free.

All of this is ancient love, Often has been said before, But I'd tell it o'er and o'er, Sing it to the heart of youth. Howse ever long 'tis told ; 'Tis a lerson never old For it bears a thread of gold,-It is truth.

Bise above the pet'y things That would bind y ur spirit wings; Hear the inner voice that sings Bongs of beauty all the while. Drive the demon of Despair From your heart; and, free and fair, Meet the b' oods of grief and care

Olrecmstances make us not. L'te is substance to be wrought In the workshop of our thought; We can mould it as we will.
All the hardships that affright, It we brave them, take their flight. They are tests 'o try our might And our skill.

He not buffeted about By the thirgs that lie withou; Be not ruled by fear and doubt; Dare to worship toward the dawn; Dare to see k the higher light; And the Wisdom Infini:e Follow op.

Spite of calumny and threat, Dare to have a purpose set. Keep it; and do not forget You are monarch of your own. Dare pursue, against it e stream, Your ideal and your dream. Keep your : oal a king supreme On his throne.

'Tis not d foult to teach. There is naught so cheap as speech. There's a reason why I preach I will tell to you alone: The poor, weak and faltering heart I would make forget its smart And would steel to do its par J. A. EDGBBTON.

LOVE. And what is love? It is a thrill That percolates throughout your breast And sweetly tickles you until

You're in a state of wild unrest? It is an efforvesting sense Of sparkling rapture; sort of fire Of reavenly nectar so intense
It makes you drunk with blise! It is A sweet phantasmagorian dream That cames upon you while awake And monkeys with you till you seem With pent-up bliss to fairly ache! And that is love; at least that be The way it always works on me!
--Popsie McSwat, in Denver Evening Times.

MAGIC.

The sky is full of stars tenight, And all the earth is full of roses, And from the stars distilled light Falls on each rose as it uncloses; So with the rose's maddening scent he essence of the stars is blent In an elixir strange, and strong To make Red white, to make R'ght wrong.

From your dear eyes a magic dew Falls, and your hands such spells can trace As draw fom heaven fown 'o you The beauty of God's very face. Ah, turn on mine your quiet eyes, And make me good and make me wise. And show me by your soul's clear light That Bed is wrong and Love is white -Pall Mall Gazette.

Said the dudelet to the maid: " I tope you'll excuse my plight; My talk will bore you. I'm afraid, For I feel like a fool tonight." Said the maiden unto the dude: O 1, that's all right; but pray, Pardon me if I seem to be rude-Don't you always feel that way?" -Ohicago Dally News.

You sak me why I left there. It really made me grieve; But master and missus quarreled so much That at last I had to leave. Their langwidge it was so dreadful, And awinly they looked.

You sak me what they quarreled about— 'I was the way the meals was cooked.

Though friends be few, there's always on To pity the hungry tramp's plight. For when he enters the backyard gate The watchd g will give him a bite. -Ohicago Daily News.

Though friends be few, there's always one To pity the hungry tramp's plight; For when he enters the backyard gate The watchdog will give him a bite -Chicago Daily News.

After having been turned down This inference wise he drew : 'Tis easier far to love a girl Than to make a girl love you. -Chicago Becord.

Books and papers are a blessing-Life's dear source of joy and rest, Books and papers are a pest. -N. Y. World.

The effect of their marriage is queen With some men, quite turning the head, Making all women lovely appear Excepting the one they have wed. -Judge.

One circumstance deludes the throng And hinders earth's delight, A man talks louder when he's wrong Than when he's in the right. -Wash irgten Biar.

The bass drum makes a lot of noise Andjagitates the land. That you may bet

Taint the bass drum leads the band,
—Detroit Free Press. The boy stood on the burning deck

That burned upon the sea; His voice arose above the wreck: " It's hot enough for me!" -Syracuse Herald.

His heart was a moated castle, But that did not work at all, For she was a girl athlete, And she neatly scaled the wall. -Uhicago Record.

I thought to kill time with this took. If I, at last, have but achieved A merely technical assault. -Detroit Journal. His Two Constituencies.

CHAPTER L It was years since we had met. We parted in anger—she in tears. She smacked me, and I (that I should have to admit iti) smacked her

"You're a nasty, ! orrid, cruel boy! " she said, The tears brought compunction, but the adjec tives prevented avowal. "Anyway, you're only a girlish girl."
"I'm no !" she responded, stamping her foot.

"I'm no i" she responded, stamping her foot. So we parted.

When I came down from Oxford, many years after, it was deemed necessary that I should engage in some useful employment. My dear mother was most emphatic on the matter. I did not attempt to temporize.

I leave the matter entirely in your hands; I have the greatest confidence in your discretion."

Act the church I recognized a lady with Alice's back hair. She also had Alice's prodic. In fact, it turned out to be Alice herself. She was visit ing ber uncle, Colonel Westerr, with whom she had lived in her younger days.

I told my agent that our great defect was a

She kissed me tenderly, remarking that I had always been a good son.

We have an estate in Blankshire, and are in I accepted her, but said I would call on Colonel We have an estate in Blankshire, and are in our little way country magnates. My mother, who is a woman of surprising energy, immediately commenced asking many curious people to her dinner partier. In a short time I was the accepted Conservative candidate, with (I was informed) fair prospects of custing the Radical member at the next general election.

Polities were, therefore, my profession. Of course, I have to make speeches, but I am very intelligent, and people have published handbooks.

In the intervals, which were not stort, I lived in London happily. London is a pleasant place.

in London happily. London is a pleasant place. Alice, who, as it happens, was a Radical of the and I et joy it. I went out a great deal, knew most unbending principles, we used to canvass together. The agent's I once overheard a mother talk seriously to her wife came, too. Alice thought this best. The

ommencement.

Little Bobby Darden came to my club and dear, kind girl she ir.

began to talk excitedly to me about a 'etunner."
"You've to ideah," he said. It is not kind of you to say so."

"I'm talkin' about the girl. She's just come out, and by Jove, isn't she a one; !" "What girl?" I aked. "Her name's Alice Mansell. My aup', Lady comfort her. To do so she said kind things about me, but my mother would not agree with here.

Mansel', the Railway Johnny. They say she's a hundred millions."

I know as a fact," I replied, " that the figure you mention is considerably below the mark."
His jaw dropped. "Really!" he said. are you at your confounded sarersm sgale?"

My mother went on "He will not be sericus.

Introduce me," I said, "and you shall be If he would only marry some solid, atrong

"Look here, let me tell you—" he begar.
"You shall have as much wedding cake as you like," I interrupted, soothingly.

You're a-" A regular took in."

I te li you you're an ase."

"You presume on your aud"," I said severely.
But you needn't introduce me. I had for tothe noment. I know her. She was my playmate. I used to hit her. In fact, I think I adopted her. I forgot whether as a sister or a daughter. One of the two, She is very fond of

" I always did think you conceited, but I'm Will she be at the Martens' this afternoon?"

He replied reluctantly in the I mrmative. "If I have time I'll run in and see her," I said, taking up a newspaper.

'I suppose you'll kiss her," he said, set fingly. Bobby retired, uttering inarticulate sounds.

"She is to unfortunate in her son. I should like to make her happy—" and red in the face.

CHAPTER II. I went to the Martens that afternoon, As I

"Bhe's in there," he said, jorking his thumb over his shoulder. "Go and kiss her."

I took no notice of his foolish remarks, or of room between the laugh from the group of men around him. It

her Lady Ockington arose from her seat and came to her. She was followed by a girl, whom I recognized (though how she had changed and to address the crowd. how beautiful she had grown!) as Alice. While Lady Ockington was saying her adieus I

turned to Alice. I saw she re organized me.
"Alice, my dear!" I said. I felt rather than eaw Lady Oskington wheel about.
Alice put out her hand and smiled. I took her

"What an immense girl you have grown!" I went or. "You've grown too big to kiss!" She looked surprised, but I bent forward and kissed her lightly on the cheek. "Mr. Merivale!" she said, but I thought she

did not look offended. "O', you must still call me Jerry," I said bastily. "I suppose you will be leaving school Lady Ockington, who had been regarding me

as if I were an intrepld frog, interfered.
"Miss Mansell has left school some years," she said in an aw ful tone. "Ob, she has a governess, I suppose. Well, Alice," I said, "I hope you are a better girl than

' Alice, we must go," said Lady Ockington. "Goodby," I said. I still neld her hand. " I will call some day and take you to the wax-

She smiled as she left me and followed Lady Ochington from the room. I was glad she smiled. should : o: have seted as I did. During this incident the stiliness in the room

was terrible. Conversation began again. I turned to Lady Marten and began to speak of Pinero's coming play. But she was laughing You wicked, dreadful young man," she said.

"Mr. Durden told me what you intended to do, but I couldn't have believed you would have dared. Not even you. And Lady Ockington I protested that Miss Mansell and I were old friends. Nothing could shake her conviction that we had never met before, that I had kissed

a girl who was an entire stranger. This was the general impression, thanks to Bobby's foolish But I am not as bad as all that. The next day I called at Lady Ocking ton's house. I did not expect to be admitted, but I

f sit it would only be kind to call.

The door was opened by an unintelligent page bey. Lady O:kington was out. Miss Mansell was in. Joy! On the stairs I enecuntered the butler who

" Alice-Miss Mansell," I said, " for the last twent; four hours my friends have been telling me that I have made a mistake. Did I make a " Mr. Merivale," she said, "for the last twenty four hours Lady Ockington has been telling me you didn't make a mistake. Did you make a

You are quite right; it was horrid. But I ment we heard a ring.
"It is Lady Oskington?" exclaimed Alice.

"Shall I hid: ?" I asked.
"We are going to the Pinkertone' tonight," said. "I baven't any pennies left in my bank.
Not a one! Ob, dear!"
"Always soil 'em," returned Daddy Warren,

four speeches every night, besides canvassing during the day. I should have preferred not to. But I bad an agent. He said he was my sgent, otherwise I should have thought our positions were reversed.

Aworg other things he made me go to church

daughter in a conservatory. I was behind an agent expostulated at the absurdity and waste adjacent paim, and could not easily get away.

She alluded to me unfatteringly, and wound of one. We pointed out how much more thor oughly the work was cone. When we had all "He has only 3 thousand a year, and will had a turn at the fortunate elector he was not never have much more. So you must not en in a condition to refuse his vote. But the agent courage Gerald Merivale. Now mind, Ger- would not be ellenced till Alice got his wife to stop him with a glance.

Gertrude wept a little (I am sure of this, be cause her nose was a little red when we met later), and stopped encouraging me. I did not blame her. She was quite right. I confess I like a girl with robust common sense.

But it is not about Gertrude I am writing. It is of Alice Mansell, the "she" aliuded to at the commonarement.

was comforted; "he is so flippant." I assured her he was most serious minded.

undred millions."

I yawned a little. Ecstasies always bore me.

I yawned a little. Ecstasies always bore me. tention to Miss Western of the Castle. We should then have had their it fluence." She wep Or again. Alice comforted ber.

minded girlf But ro, he insists on going his own way. Yet I'm his mother." Alice turned her repro chful g' ze on me. 'I think it is very unkind of you not to marry

when your mother tells you to." " But the ladies won't have me." 'I don't believe you ever asked them." To do so would be preposte: 0 18."
Why would it be preposterous?"

"Take your case, 'o: instance."
"My case!" She blushed violently.
My mother was startled. "Gerale, I forbid you to talk any more nonsense," she said, rising hastily and leaving the room. We were left alone. There was a silence,

broken by Allee. " Did your mother really and truly ask you to Beally and truly."

Sac reddened charmingly.
"Why didn't you?"
"I do! I do!" I responded eagerly, rising and going toward her. Your mother is so sorry about yor," she said.

She was slien', condering.

' If you are not returned to Parliament it will was entering the drawing room I encountered Bobby at the door. He grinned indictively. break her heart." She brightened up. "We will employ at the door. He grinned indictively.

She ran and told my mother, who entered the room between tears and smiles. is better to ignore vulgarity when you have no repartee.

I crossed the room to speak to Lady Marten.

The ro m was crowded. As I was speaking to her lady Opkington arose from her sant and (more thanks) and the common to speak to Lady Marten.

I was returned by a majority of the truth that spirit asserts its power always over matter; that the entire universe is governed by spiritual laws, for there are no other laws; but I was returned by a majority of the truth that spirit asserts its power always over matter; that the entire universe is governed by spiritual laws, for there are no other laws; they are the laws that govern physics as well as n other immediately began to weep bitterly.

I looked at Alice. They were shouting for me

' I am an unfortunate man," I said.
She was looking on the ground. "I always wanted to be an M. P.'s wife," she whispered. For the second time I kissed her in public. it not be said at ones that there " is no vul-Black and White.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

THEIR OWN NAMES. I knew a charming little girl Who'd say, 'Ob, see that flower!' Whenever in the garden Or woods she spent an hour. And sometimes she would listen, And say, "Or, hear that bird!"

benever in the forest Its clear, sweet note she heard. But then I knew another-Much wise", don't you think ?-

Who never ca led the bird, a " bird," But said 'the bobclink Or " wren," astit might be. She called them alliby their first names.

So intimate was she.

And in the woods or garden She never picked " a flower," But "anemones," "hepaticar,"
O: "erocus" by the hour. B th little girls loved birds and flowers. But one's love was the best; I need not point the moral,

I'm sure you see the rest. For it would not be very queer. If when, perhaps, you came, Your parents had notithought worth while To give you any name? I think you would be quite upset,

And feel your brain a whirl If you were not " Matlida Anr," But just 'a little girl.'

-Alice Wellington Rolling.

Daddy Warren's Poppies. "I wish I had a few of those poppier, Daddy Warren," sounded in Bert's frank little voice from the region of the front gate,
Daddy Warren responded crossly. Perhaps it
was the broiling hot August afternoon that made

him feel cros*. Perhaps he realized what a knew me. He directed a killing glance toward forlorn, lonely old man he was, living by himself the lad. But it was too late.

Alice was alone in the room. She came to me beds of scarlet popples. At any rate he raised with the prettiest air of confusion. I took her himself from his chair till he could see the blue band on Bert's white sailor hat, and then he shook his cane, and eried: "Get out, you bad little boy! You can't have nary a poppy nor a

There was a sudden slience, but Daddy Warren detected no stir of retreat at the front gate.
" Heg!" he called. " Ain't you gone?" "No," replied Bert's cheerful little voice

"You're a city boy, sin't you? Now what do ave an explanation."

"Explain," she said, ms jestically. At the mo my popples? No, no. Can't give away flowers

The General Election was oc. I had to make pies for?" "There's a fellow I know who worked in the livery, and a horse stepped on his fco;, and hurs t; and he lives way back where it's so hot and

dusty. Westerday I took him a bunch of water-lilies and today I thought I'd give him—"
" My popples, hey? ', interrupted Daddy War-ren, dryly. " Givin' other folks' property for Bert felt himself rebuked, and his gaze fell.

iddenly he litted his little, figshed face. "Daddy Warren," he said, "this fellow I know has been so good o me; and he loves flowers et. I have a little puppy, all my own; though Aunt Jane says he is a nuisance. Could I—could I pay him for poppier? He's a nice puppy, and I love him."

Daddy pulled at his pipe two or three times, and said slowly, looking hard at Bert; "Yes, you oring me your puppy; and you kin have a whoppin' bunch of poppier. A trade's a trade, though. Poppies 'll die, but the puppy is Bert never hesitated, but ran off to Aunt Jane's

stables. In twenty minutes he was back, and iaid the little black-and-tan Dachsbund in

"Aunt Jane sair, 'Thank goodness! Bell him, when I asked her," he declared breath lessly.

Daddy's old hands were fondling the dog. His

poppier." Daddy's changed tone reached Bert's heart instantly.

" I'll tell you," he cried clapping his hands. "You give me some popples, and I'il give you ditions of the life after death, rather than the my $\langle o_I$. I'd love to give him to yor, and I can belief that man is suddenly relegated to fixed come to see him; and all three of us can be friends! Won't that be nice?" "You're an odd char, sonny," said Daddy,

with a feeble attempt to be groff. " I can't see ou here too often, and I've got lots of eurios: ties I can show you. I've been a scafarin' mar you know. Now, la", let's see you pick poppler,' he ended briskly.

Poor, sick Jimmie had his heart and eyes gladdened with a glorious bunch of flowers an tour later. And at bedtime Bert saic, "Aunt

?" asked his aup*, curiously. Daddy Warren. She stooped and kissed her nephew to hide " It took you to find a beautiful friend in cross

Jane, I've made a beautiful new friend."

old Daddy Werren."- Belected.

The World Beautiful. BY LILIAN WHITING.

BY LILIAN WHITING.

"I am putting in a plea for the harmony of Spiritualism with Scripture, in order that the cleray shall recognize how much they are in debted to Spiritualism. I don't say there are no great dangers in it; I don't say there are no great knave, no great fools, but they exist everywhere. They are not confined, to Spiritualism. But I do say that the clergy through Spiritualism have had new philosophical basis for immortality after that shock of atoms we call death. We find Spiritualism is not opposed to the atonement, not opposed to the dectrine of the dead, not opposed to the dectrine of the dead, not opposed to the conmunion of saintr. "Are they not all ministering spirits, sent forth to minister unto such as shall be heirs of salvation? I say that Spiritual is man firstly taken away from us the capticious, fanc foll trational kind of God who is supposed to judge His creatures in a way that would be a disgrace to a common magistrate, without intelligence, pity, sympathy, or knowledge; such a God as bas revoited so many sensible religious people; and Spiritualism has fonted us to One who ladge rigoteously, One who does not change, who is the same yesterday, today, and forever, loving man through all young degrees, back to the diviner life, to the real lexiton of his diviner self; O e whose policy can never alter, because He can never alter."—Rev. H. R. Harvels, M. A. H. R. Harvels, M. A.

There are terms which have sometimes been brought into disapprobation that need to be re-deemed at their true valur, and it may be that the name of Spiritualism is one of these. The Lon don Times in a long and critical review of M. Flammarion's new book, bastens to explain that 'in no vulgar sense " is its aut hor 'a Spiritua ist." The great French astronomer holds the "It seems a ridiculous arrangement, but absolute conviction of the possibility of commun they are the laws that govern physics as well as thought; all this the Times easily concedes to Page. the distinguished astronome", only hastening to

add that his belief "is in no vulgar sense."
Why, then, by way of pricking these
soap bubbles of distorted standards, shall gar sense "of Spiritualism?" that where it is gar sense "of Spiritualism?" that where it is walled, where there is obea, and fraud and college, where there is obea, and fraud and college, and island parismand that have no place outside the dime museum, there is not "Spiritualism." It may be called anything else art of improving solitude, we shall find that we one pleases, but it has no more to do with the realities of Spiritualism than it has with Congreore to co with Spiritualism than they have to

do with Catholicism. So much is clear. Spiritualism is not a cult or a sect or a thing that can be separated from a myriad of forms of thought and belief. If this apparent extension of our grasp of spiritual laws has its foundation in truth, it is all pervasive and blends with and enters into the individual life irrespective of its special a milation with one church or another. There is no more incongruity in being a Spirit unlist and a Methodis', a Spiritualist and a Unitarian, or an Episecpalian, or a Uatholic than there is between being an adherent to any one of these forms of faith and being a merchant, a

lawyer or a doc'or. Spiritualism (oss not come to destroy, but to fulfil. Spritualism, then, this term that so startles the moral sensibilities of the London Times, and of a great majority of good people as well,—what is this terrifying thing, after all, and for what does it stand? As it seems to be the only word that does distinctly specify a very definite phase of conviction, it seems a weak evasion of the matter for its believers to allow the term to go to the wall, o be relegated to a dime-museum realm of vulgar trickery or clever fraud, and for those who could rightfully use it, in its full disnity and deep significance, to be obliged to re-sort to circumicoutions that are more or less in-volved and misleading, 'n order to express the very simple fact that they believe in the possibilities of intercourse between those in this world and those who have passed through the charge we call death. To be a "Spiritualist" should by no means imply that one prefers to pass his Sunday morning gazing at a man sitting with his feet im mersed in a bag of beans or rice and his coat sleeves sewed to his trousers, performing, teebly some vulgar trick that Heller or Maskelyne could perform much better,—that he prefers this to hearing Dr. Hals, or Dr. Ames, or Dr. Gordor, or Dr. Donald, or any of our other lefty and noble preachers whose work and it-nuence constantly contribute to the progress and the exaltation of life; but it means-it should mean and should be openly claimed to mean—that he goes to his chosen place of worship; that he brings to it the utmost calargement of his faith in God and in the divine laws; that he feels the leaven of a still larger view and more vital truth entering into his religious faith and extending his horizon boundary, and arousing new ener-"No," replied Bert's cheerful little voice mittake?"

It was all right, she was smiling.

"Alloe—Miss Mansell, I cannot tell a lie unaccessarily; it was not a mistake—It was intentional."

Bhe shook her head.

"I don't think it was quite nice of you," she said.

I responded eagerly.

"No," replied Bert's cheerful little voice mistake—under the kingdom of heaven at hand according to the promises of Jesur. "Spiritualiem has told us that was irresistible.

"Oome in," said Daddy shortly. And as he stepped promptly within the gate, he looked him over with a softening of his guarded old the control of this remedial world beyond. It points us to life, not death, for which we pant; gies because it radiates new hopes and offers new joys, and brings the kingdom of heaven at

"Tis life, not death, for which we pant;
"Fis life of which our nerves are scans,
More life and fuller that we want."
"Yer, it leads us to the centre and source of

my popples? No, no. Can't give away flowers life; it reveals to us the oright galaxy of ministent this village. Lor, they'd lug off the roots and tering spirity, the Jacob's ladder which reaches the seel pods!"

Genwood Ranges Cooking Easy.

The Glenwood Agent has them.

of God are ascending and descending. Spiritua ism has given us back our Bible, given us back our Ohrist, given us back immortality, and given

us back our God." you," be said. 'You can go sn' pick every poppy a blowin', if you want to; and oh! I should like this little dog! He'd be seen company for a lonely old man! Can't I bry him of you? He's a good breed, and worth more'n my popping." Deadles "Deadles" Deadles or property of the seen company for a lonely old man! Can't I bry him of you? He's a good breed, and worth more'n my popping." Deadles "Deadles of the completion of the teaching of the said. the conviction of man's immortality; of the present physical world as offering the mere initial experiences of his life, of the supremany of the spiritual nature over the changes of environ-

conditions of happiness or of misery.

"Rternal process moving on; From state to state the spirit walks." eldental matter that is inherent in these con-ditions. The physical body has no life of itself; It is simply vital 234 by the spiritual being who tenants it, and when the tenant departs the body is as lifeless as is one's clothing; but that this immortal spiritual being entering on new ex periences in the "life more abundant" may be able and is able to still firsh thought to thought to other spiritual beings who are still in the physical world is no more phenomenal than it is that we meet in thought and conversational in

terchange on the present plane of life.

Let the term "Spiritualism" be used by those Let the term "Spiritualism" be used by those who incorporate into their religious belief these larger views without fear or reproach, and let it be desied to fraud and trickery. That is no more "Spiritualism" than forgery is finance. It is not incalculable?—Amiel's Journal. for the genuine and the significant to fiee before the false and the insignificant. Such an attitude and from the hurrylogs of this life; all states are is mental and moral cowardice. Let one hold full of noise and configuring, only the valley of fast to his diviner faiths, and "sow to the Spirit, that of the Spirit he may reap joy everlasting."-Boston Budget.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

... The voild is a comedy to those who think a tragedy to those who feel.—Walpole.
....Man seems the only growth that dwindles here.-G ldsmith.

.... Measures, not men, have always been my mark .- Goldsmith. .. A careless sone, with a little nonsense in it now and then, does to: misbecome a monarch .-.... The genteel thing is the genteel thing any

time, if as be that a gentleman bes in a conca tenation accordingly .- Goldsmith Individuals die; but the amount of truth they have taught and the sum of good they have done dies not with them .- Mazzini It is easier to go six miles to hear a ser,

mon than to spend one-quarter of an Lour in

....God hides some ideal in every human soul

Henry.

At some time in our life we teel a trembling. fearful longing to 60 some good thing. Life finds its noblest spring of excellence in this hidden im pulse to do cur best.—Bobert Collyer.'Tis vain to quarrel with our destiny .- Mid ... The longest sorrow finds at last relief .- W

....'Tis the good reader that makes the good book -Emerson makes one richer than a crowp.-Thomas Nelson

him-there is more than one grain of truth in what he says!-The Interior.Meditation leads to conversation. It would be easier for us to "talk of His doings" if we thought more about them .- G. B. F

.... And really—though I would not listen to

Henry.
....No man or woman of the humblest sort can dist, the Epicopal or the Baptist forms of wo-ship. These vulvar and idiotic frauds have no being helped and comforted by the very existtence of this goodness.—Phillips Brooks.
.... The glory of a life is in the quantity of de

votedness to God, in the fidelity with which the

simplest things are done, in the quantity of the

bigher life that can be thrown into the lowilest duty or the humblest position.—Bacred Heart

though black when they are passing over up, when they are past, become as if they were the garments of God thrown off in purile and gold along the sky .- Henry Ward Bercher

.... For the man to w' or our natural intelligence is (qual to the coul's necessity for finding God there is no lack of revelation. There is nothing but revelation. The universe is full of visions and voices.—J. W. Chadwick.

.... The necessity of an inward stillness hath appeared clear to my min". In true slience strength is renewed and the mind is weaned from all things, save as they may be enjoyed in the divine Will, and a lowiness of outward lly ing opposite to worldly honor becomes truly ac ceptable to us — John Woolman.

.... A kind worded man is a genisl man, and geniality is power. Nothing sets wrong right so toon as geniality. There are a thousand things The possibilities of communion between those in the Unseen is an iran apostle and an evangelist, —an apostle because be brings men to Christ; an evangelist because he portrays Christ to mer. - Faber.

....The precepts of Jesus are the essential element of his religion. Hegard these as your rule of life, and you build your house upon a rock. Live them out indeed, and you have entired the kingdom of heaven,—you even now

enter it.—Ohanding.
....All seed sowing is a mysterious thing whether the seed falls into the earth or into souls. Man is a husbandman; his whole work,

.... Here a man shall be free from the noise and from the hurrylogs of this life; all states are humiliation is that empty and solitary place. Here a man shall not be let and hindered in his contemplations, as in other places he is apt to be. This is a valley that nobody walks in but those that love a pilgrim life .- John Bunyan.

BRILLIANTS.

Only to know that the path I tread Is the path marked out for me-That the way, though thorny, rough and steep,

Will lead me nearer to Thee. Only to know when the day is past, And the evening shadows come, That its trials and cares have proved indeed A day's march nearer home.

Today Uasuilled comes to thee, new born; Tomorrow is not thine; The sun may cease to shine For thee ere earth shall greet its morp. Be earnest, then, in thought and deed, Nor fear approaching night: Calm comes with evening light. And hope and peace. Thy duty heed-

Thou little son', and dost thou think to bind

Within the limits of thy tiny creed The sum of truth, of God's almighty Right Know thir, that all the creeds of all the world Through all the ages have but just begun
To see the deathless, changeless, boundless -Amy Wentworth. light.

Beneath my window peeps an ivy spray, Beeking its shy way upward toward the sun. Rach well of night descending, angel spun, Finds it a li tie higher on its way. Its clinging tendrils with the bree ass sway, No goal it knows—but only that it must Forever climb. And to, in silent trust,

To me the vine is symbol of thy life; Upward the lvy turneth—so 'hine eyes, Dreaming a future far above thy past. Then falter not, tho' weary be the strife. Tho' vain the effort seem and 'ost the pr'z 3,

Its tiny atom creeps forward day by day.

I kt ow, dear heart, thou shall attain at last. The fool who just for fun, ." This world is but a fleeting show." And yet there's not a mi But wants to see as much of the Performance as he can.

-Philadelphia Press.



THE HORSE.

Bradford (Vt.) Fair and Trotting Association.

The old Bradford, Vs., fair grounds was the scene of lively sport again this year. For 40 years or more, from 1850 or earlier until about ten years ago, the annual fair on these grounds was an event eagerly locked forward to by all lovers of racing sport But during the last decade no effort has been made to hold any meetings. This year a few of the progressive men of the place organized a new association with the above name, and erected several new buildings, a new tence, repaired the old building, and also put the half-mile track first-class in shape, and on Aug. 29 and 30 held one of the best meetings yet held in the Green Mountain State.

The situation of the grounds is unsurpassed. The track is at the base of a one hundred foot side hill from which 10,000 spectators can see every rod of the surface. At the top of the hill is a level plateau on which all victualing tents, side shows and bootus, etc., are located, and also stalls, pens and barns for the live stock and Fioral and Mechanics hails. That the racing part of the meeting was a success a lock at the summary of the six races will show, only one event being in straight heats. Nearly 4000 tickets were sold on the second day and about as many the last day.

In the first race, the 2 50 class, seven starters appeared for the word, and the first heat was won by Joe Lambert in 2 33. The next two Nettle easily made way wish, taking a new record of 2.342. In the next she tired, and D.mple, by Onawa, won with also a new mark of 2 342. But in the fifth and deciding heat Nettle camel back and won being driven out by Gien Eyre.

This was the only race finished or Wednesday, the other two having to be carried over until the next forenoon. Unly two heats of the 2 22 class were raceoff, and the 2.29 class remained unde cided after racing five heats. In the 2 24 class Baystone, by Freestone, took the first heat in 2.25%, after which Mayflywer, by May Boy, dam, Ada P., by Ben Frankiin, captured the next three, reducing her rec ord in third heat to 2.221.

The 2 29 class also hau seven starters, and was drawn out to seven heats, Ione gessing the first heat in 2.29t, and Dr. Izard the second in 2 261, when More More, by Clonmore, came so the front and took the nex two, out was not able to win the next, which went to Willbrine in 2.29%. The race then went over till Taursday torenoon, and only the four heat winners started. Wilibrino added another heat to his credit, only to have More More clinch first money by win ning the seventh heat with a new record of 2.20%

Taursday afternoon the green class, with five starters, was first called. Conant B was first at the wire, but was set back for repeated breaks, and the heat given to Carmelita; time, 2 39½. She also took the next two. Tale was tae only cheap race of the meeting, and to an outsider it looked as if a new driver for Conant B. might have

made it decidedly interesting for Carmelia. The 2 40 class had five starters, but Vivian, by George K. Sparhawk, by Rastern Boy, had the speed of the party, and won the race, best time 2 332. The time of first half of the second mile was 1 112. Lawrence L., by Alcantars, took third heat in 2.352 Vivian is an erratic scorer, requiring a man at each end of the score to take her by the head and turn her. She frequently refused to start, and the horses were often sent off regardless of her distance back, providing she was coming level.

The great interest of the meeting was centred in the free-for-all class, with either Colpath or E. E. Knott the expected winner, although it was known Diavolo, if 2 50 class. \$125. ovation. Starter Wason soon had the four off, well bunched, but it was soon a procession, Colbath leading, followed by E E Knott. Sunderland, his driver, was evidently waiting for the last quarter before making his drive, which he did in great shape. Knott gamely responded, but W. Page, driver of Colbath, by reefing and urging, succeeded in landing him a winner by three-fourths of a length in 2 184, a great reduction of the track record.

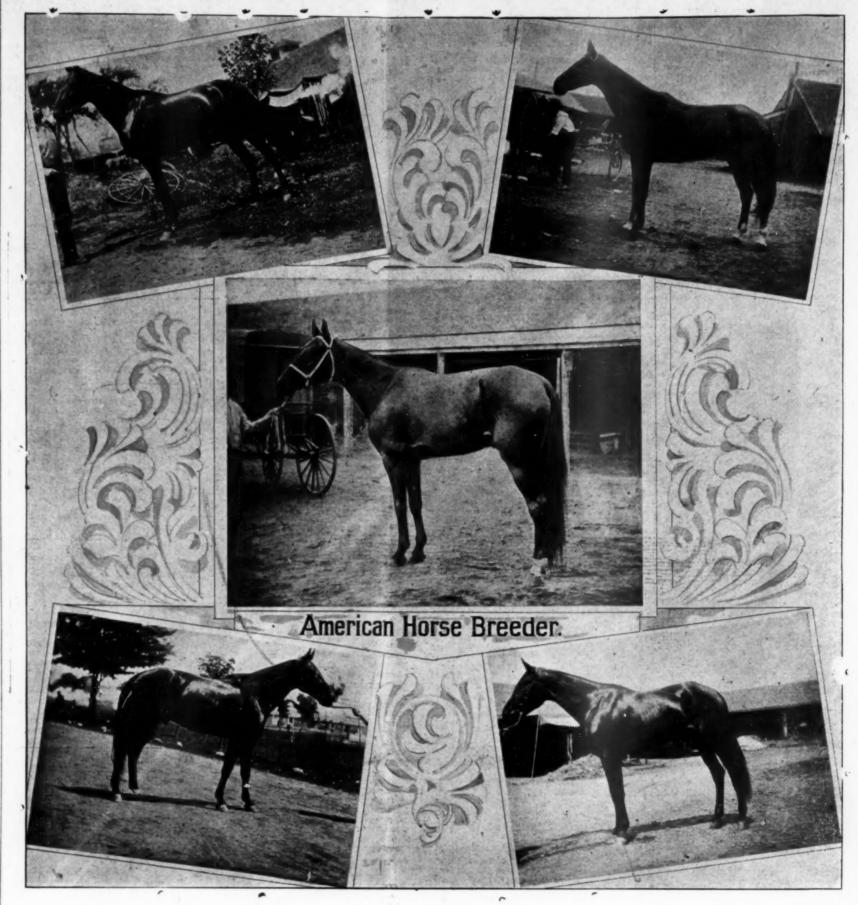
In the second heat, after a good sendoff, Knott made one of his plunging breaks, colliding with Colbath, who, in turn, ran into Robert B.'s sulky, smashing it, but fortunately uncle Charley Taylor landed on his feet and clung to the reins. Although pulled down and dragged some distance he succeededin stopping Robert B., and returned to the judges' stand amid the applause of the spectators. Meanwhile Colbath went in and won the heat in the slow time of 2 264. Knott was unsteady and Diavolo got the place. Robert B. was allowed to start in the next heat, being placed last.

The third heat was a hair splitter. The horses were sent off on the first score. E. E. Knots was still on his bad behavior and was distanced this heat. When Knott went to pieces every one expected to see Colbath win the heat and end the race, but . Diavolo, well driven throughout the race by Murray. clung to his wheel and could not be shaken off, and during the third quarter went to the front, and in spite of all the efforts of Colbath's driver landed the heat, time 2 195

The fourth heat was a battle royal. For seven-eighths of a mile not a half length separated Colbath from Diavolo. After passing the half Page went to the bat, Colbath taking his punishment bravely, but could not quite reach Diavolo. At the distance Page, seeing he could not win, quit driving, and Diavolo won easily in 2.20.

With two heats to the credit of each, Knot distanced and Robert B. never at striking distance, all knew the fifth heat would end the race. Colbath and his driver appeared with a look of grim determination to do or die, and as soon as the word was given set the pace so hot that on the second turn Diavolo went into the air, and before his driver could get him back into his stride he was several lengths back of Colbath. But he soon began to close up the gap, and just as he reached the third quarter was up on even terms with Colbath Again Page rained the blows on Colbath and he gamely responded. It was useless. however, for inch by inch Diavolo showed to the front, and passed under the wire in 2.19 winner of the third, fourth and fifth heats of one of the most stubbornly contested races ever known in Vermont.

Mr. E H. Wason of Nashus, N. H., cff. ciated throughout the meeting in a most preditable manner as starter. L. W. Morris, Arthur E. Davis and W. W. Davis were the other judges. The unqualified success of the races with the large number of entries was due in a large degree to the untiring efforts of the superintendent, Mr. Louis W. Morris, to whom too much credit can not be given.



WINNERS AT READVILLE.

Goldie Wilkes (Gregg).

mile heats. Purse, \$100.

CORINNE, 2 13 3-4, Winner 2.20 Trot.

CONNOR, 2 05 1-2, Winner Neponset 2 to Pace ANACONDA, Who Set the Pacing Race Record at 2 01 1 2. GENTRY'S TREASURE \$10, Winner \$17 Pace: CHARLEY HERR, 209. Winner 208 Trot.

All six classes were trot or pace, an 1 I think bout all the horses that started were pacers. Bradferd, Ys., Wednesday, Aug. 39, 1900 all right, would be well up. When R bert Nettle, b m, by Bare Ben (Robin)..... 2 1 1 2 1 Gien Eyre, b m (Gray)..... Puzzle , (Plunkett) 7 6 6 6 4 Bradford, Vt., Thursday, Aug. 30, 1900 -3.32 class. \$200. Two heats contested Mayflower, b m. by May Boy; dam, Ada P., by Ben Franklin (Gray)....8 1 1 Baystone, b g.by Freestone (Hyde)....1 2 3 Dandy Boy (Twombly)...... 3 3 limead, br g (Harding).....7 Henry's Boy, w h (Lane) 4 5 5 Time, 3.3514, 2.3514, 2.3314, 3.3314. Same day-9.29 class. \$200. Five heats con Time, 2 2914, 2.3614, 2.3114, 2.3114, 2.2914 2.30, 2.2914. Same day-Green Race. \$75. Harry L., b g (Gray) 3 3 4 Same day-3.40 class. Purse, \$150.

STWWARTER.

Horse Owners Should Use GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

Vivian, bik m, by George K. Spar-

Bell M., b m (Morrill) 3 4

Time, 2.35, 2.384, 2.354, 2.35.



BUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OF FIRING Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest best Bilster ever used. Takes the place of all linkents for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle. As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable.

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of CAUSTIC BALSAM will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made. Every bottle of Caustle Bajaam sold is Warran-ted to give estisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggist, or sent by express, chargee paid, with full directions for its use. Bend for descriptive circulars testimonials, etc. \$Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio

Same day—Free-'or-all class. Purse, \$250, Diavolo, br g, by King Turner (Murrey) 4.2 1 1 Coloato, bg, by Alcander (W. Page) ... 1 1 2 2 2 b g, by Anderson Wilkes (Charles Taylor). B R. Knott, ch g, by Aleander (Sun-

Time, 2.181, 2.261, 2.191, 2.20, 2.19.

The Maine State Pair.

BYRON O. ROGERS.

Among the great fairs of New E gland the Maine State Pair at Lewisto : must be e unted as one of the best. While the exhibition of stock is year was less in nu abers than shat of former years (a fac ;that indicates that there has been less breeding of late years), yes the quality would more than off set the numbers of former years.
This state of affairs indicates that the Maine farmers are progressive, and that the best is none too good for them. One of the exhibitions before the grand stand to bring forth great ap-places was that of Nelson, "The Northern plause was that of Naison, "The Northern King," and some of his get. For this horse there will always be a warm place in the hearts of the Maine people. On Wednesday alternoon another storm of applause came from the grand been worked but very little, and had been criven only one mile better than 2.80 since her exhibition mile at Canton, Me., in 2.21, last July. She stepped the two-lap track in 2.14, with a strong wind to face in the stretch, and good judges say if she had been well rated throughout the mile it would have been at least two seconds faster. She is today the pride of Maine. We doubt if any other three-year-old filly ever made such time under the same conditions .; The three-year-old soit Metalic, which won the

2 35 trot, and took a record of 2.30 in the fourth beat of the race, is another wonderfully good one. He was bred and raised at Allen Farm, Pittsfield, Mass. Nelidora and Metalic are good eards for New England-bred trotting stock. The One. He was bred and raised at Atlen Parm,
Pittsfield, Mass. Nelidora and Metalic are good
eards for New England-bred trotting stock. The
racing throughout the meeting was good, and one will be track record was reduced to Grace Lake, on m, by Red Lake

Toers is much to be seen; at the Maine State Pair, enough to satisfy any one. The nest stock is a show in itself; the massive oxen, with their their drivers; the fat steers, that would hold a pail of water on their backs, with sheep, swine and poultry, and last, but not least, the noblest horses that are raised on the face of the earth. It is a singular fact, however, that this fair does not exceed all other New England fairs in the matter of attendance. It has been suggested that the fact is caused partially by the lack of support that should come from the near cities and towns. The untiring efforts of president Pompilly, secretary Clark and the trustees cer tainly warrant a patronage that would land them on the top list. The races are what will nterest your readers most, and the results are

given in the following: SUMMARIES. Lewiston, Me., Sept. 3, 1900-Foals of 1897, tro:ting. Parse, \$300. Elieks, br f, by Arion; dam, Rozans, by Time, 2.36, 2.38, 2.41%. Same day—2.50 pace. Purse, \$300. Express, bik g,by Slack Max (A fame) 2 1 Gregg, ch h, by St. Oroix (Gregg)......1 2 2 Elizabeth M. Wilkes, b m, by Wilkes John Burgess, b h, by Gilman Horse (Gulld)...... 3 8 Morning News, ch g, by Pickering Mildred S. b m, by Ali 80 (Southard)...8 7 7 dr Frons, br m (Boaqalite).....di Time, 2.24%, 2.23%, 2.24%, 2.26.

Same day, E saning races-2.25 trut, half-mile Time, 1.124 . 1.114 . Staroblight (Wentworth).....

Lewiston, Me.. Sept.'4, 1900 - Foals of 1898. trotting. Parse, \$300.
Byron Wilkes, blk g. by Tarratine (Dur-Alice Drake, blk m, by Bosphorus (Mor-Laundryman, gr g. by Gldeon (Wiggin)...8 dr Bider Boone, bik h, by Daniel Boonedis (Dustin) Time, 2.181/4 2.26, 2.271/4. Same day-Evening races, 2.37 trot. Half

Tim+, 1.10, 1.11.

Annie B., en m (Frenct)4 Ruby, b m (Ridley)..... Time, 1.10, 1.10. 2.45 trot, balf-mile beats. Purse, \$100. Woodel te, b g (Russell) 4

Warwick, ch @ (Jordan). Time, 2.32½, 2.30½, 3.23½, 3.38, 3.30¼. Same day-2.24 pace. Purse, \$400. Rex Wilkss, blk g, by Johnnie Wilkes Maceo, br g (Morgan) 4 6 8

Time, 2.2314, 2.2214, 2.1914, 2.1914.

Sam day-2 11 pacs. Purse, \$800. Terriii 8., ch g, by Strathmore (Lassil)...1 1 1 Ambulator, b h, by Ambassador (Kil-Time, 2.1014, 2.13, 2.13. Same day, Evening races,—2.30 pace, half-mile heats. Purse, \$100. Emma E., bik m, by Esiair Boone (Eldeout), 1 1 Sump, ch h (Thayer)......

2 19 pace, half-mile heats. Purse, \$100. Beatrics, b m ,'y Bayard Wilkes (Rideout), 1 Time, 1.13, 1.0814,

Ve, br g, by Woodbrino (Elwards) 3 2 2 Umpire, b g (Bolser) 7 6 dr Time, 2 281/4, 2 241/4, 2.211/4, 2.20. Same day-2.40 trot. Purse, \$400. Geiger, bik g, by Gideon (Welton), Tasso, br g, by Wilkes (Fisher)....... 2 3 3 Leader, b g (Wiggin). Haby S. (Bussell) 8 Tim+, 2.30, 3.274, 2.304. Same day-2.20 trot. Purse, \$400. Camden Boy, gr g. by Veni Viel (Furner)1 1 1 Joek Bowen, blk v, by Dark Night Arthur Oleveland, b b, by Aleantara (Woodbary)...... 3 2 8 Janet, b m (Phayer).... Time, 2.211/2 2.201/4, 2.211/4. Evening races, same day-3.30 trot, half-nile heats. Purse, \$100. Lucy Wilkes, blk m, by Red Wilkes (Wood-Bomans, bg (McManeman).....2

Time, 1.181/2, 1.081/4. 2.30 pace, half-mile heats. Purse, \$100. Annie B., ch g, by Alclayone (French).... 4 1 1 Mildred C., by All 85 (Southard) 7 5 Harry L., bg (Woodbury)...... 1 Time 1.11, 1.14, 1.11%. Lewisten, Me., Sept. 7, 1900-2.30 pace Parse, \$300. Three heats paced Sept. 6. Busie 8. eh m, by Lero (Pottle) 6 2 2 1 1 1 Harry L., b g, by Son of Shaw

Horse (Woodbury)......... 2 1 1 4 5 3 Express, blk g, by Black Max Belle Brino, b m (Kent)....... 7 7 8 5 3 to Grange, br h (Toxler)....... 3 3 3 dr Friday, b g (Fose)........ 5 4 5 dr Gregg, ch h (Gregg)..........10 dr Time, 2.2814, 2.2114, 2.2114, 2.2814, 2.2814 2 25½. Same day—2.20;pace. Purse, \$400.

Edwin C., gr g, by Brouze (Lavelle)......1 1 1 Newmarch, b h, by Nelson (Walte)...... 2 2 senvenuto Boone, b g, by Jones Horse Same day-2.34 pace. Purse, \$400. ancey, br g, by Apple Jack (Dartin) .. 2 2 1 1

Time, 2.21½, 2.21¼, 2.28½, 2.28¼, 2.25. Same day-2.50 trot. Purse. \$300. Ve, br g, by Woodbrino (Edwards) 1 Alice King Philip, blk m (Holland)......4 4 4 Time, 2.3814, 2.29, 2.32.

SUBSCRIBER. Less than half the price of straw is one reason why you should use German Peat Moss for horse bedding. C B. Barrett, importer, 45 North Mar ket street, Boston.

Lewiston, Me., Sept. 6, 1900-2.35 trol.

Parse, \$300. Two heats trotted Sept. 5.

Metallic, b c, by Mazatian (Kent) 5 1 1 1 stake at Readville next week under the blue and Airreda, b m, by Action (Lawrenc) 1 7 3 3 gold colors. Mr. T. W. Lawson has bought Jupe (2.07%) and he will be a starter in the \$20,000 stallion FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

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No. 1—BAY MARE, pacer. 7 years old, 15%, hands, 105 ppur d, racy locking and well bred, started in one race in 1799 and won it, obtaining a record of 3.8744, without any training whatever. 8.2e was handed six weeks early this year, for the purpose of shaping her op, and showed a quertar 11.387%, but is 1.10, and full mile in 2.95. Never had a hoppie on her and never breaks. Sloce July 1 has been used on the road and is a very safe animal, not afrail of steam or electric cars and is cl.y broke.

No. 8.—BAY GELDING, pacer, record \$3.83%, was close up in a race lest July in \$1.13%, but met with an accident shortly after, and has been laid up since then. He is all right again now, and can go out and show a quarter in 38 or 34 seconds.

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There two horses, will be priced low for cash, or
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CAPPREY SULKY, wool wheels, 2005 as new except a new pair of tires are necessary Newly painted, no: yet out of the shop. Have no further use for same and will sell or exchange for a good double barrel gun, or repeating shot sun. R., care National Bank, Waterville, N Y

A MONEY WINNER FOR SALE.

MAUD O. WILKES, brown mare, six years old, sire, Bayard Wilkes, 2.11½; dam, Kitty Bidge by Daniel Bione, 2.21½, son of Bysdyk's Hamble.

Maud O Wilkes has started in eight races, has won first money in four of them, second in one and third in two. She has been behind the money but once. and that in her first race this year. She won at the and that in nor ner race this year. She won at the Eastern Maine Fair, Bangor, Me., and also at the Maine State Pair. Lewiston. Inst week. Maudd. Wikes stands 15.1½ hands, weighs 955 pounds, is sound, it dod, it well headed, really driven, wears no rieging, ha a race record of \$.15% over a haif-mile Track, is good in her class, and will, be entered at Taunton and Brockton. She should be a good money winner on mile tracks next year. For price and further particulars address.

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FOR SALE.

SUNOLUM, full brother to Sunalto. 2 25%, by Sunolo 9900 (full brother to Sunol, 2.6%), son of Electioneer 12%, by Hambletonian 10. Sunolo's dam was Waxana, by Gen. Benton; grandam, Wary, by Lexin, top The dam of Sundium was by Young Washtenaw Oblef, by Washtenaw Chief, 2.2°, by Hill's Vermont Black Hawk. Her dam was by a son of Broken Legged Hunter. Sutolum is five yours old, 15.3 hands and weight 100) pounds. He is of perfect formation, a rich mahogaog bay, with small star and black points. Perfectly kind, well broken and for beauty and show, in an 1 out of harness, is a prize

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